The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,521.—New Series. **BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.** Annual Subscription in Advance ... Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
—— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
—— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
—— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 26th April 1870, at noon.

April 1870		May.	
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Colombo	2
„ Carwar	27	„ Galle	3
„ Mangalore	28	„ Negapatam	6
„ Cannanore	29	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	29	„ Coconada	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Vizagapatam	12
„ Cochin	30	„ Bimlipatam	12
May.		„ Gopalpore	13
„ Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 960 tons register, Captain Bryce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s. } Exclusive
{To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34 } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE new A 1 twenty years Screw Steamer ALNWICK CASTLE, 1580 tons Register, 600 H. P., Wm. Sergent, Commander, will be despatched for Havre and London on or about the 1st proximo. Has splendid accommodation for Passengers. Passengers forwarded to London or Liverpool at ship's expense.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

Havre	£50
London	£55

Wines, &c., supplied at moderate prices. 5 cwts. of personal baggage allowed, not to exceed 40 cubic feet measurement. Steamer carries Steward and Stewardess and a Club Butler.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register orders for the insurance of cargo for Havre at 1½ per cent.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Alnwick Castle.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 24th April, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Saturday, the 23rd April, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th April 1870.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published To-morrow,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby INVITED till SATURDAY, the 7th May 1870, for the SUPPLY of WEST HARTLEY BEST STEAM COALS, for the use of the Company's Mills for one year.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. For forms of Tender and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, No. 149 Dongree Colee Street, 20th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824. Capital £1,000,000.

INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, few excellent STEAM CRANES, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Taylor & Co., of Birkenhead, 7 inch cylinders and 10 inch stroke, capable of lifting three tons.

For further information and orders to view the Cranes at work apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION of INDIA and CHINA, Limited, will be HELD at the Office of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of April, instant, at 11 A.M., to receive and consider the Liquidator's Accounts, showing his acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year, ending 31st March 1870, and for the disposal of such other matters as may be brought forward.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 21st APRIL to the 7th MAY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Upon hearing Mr. Peile, the Attorney to the Liquidators of the above Association, and upon reading the affidavit of Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, sworn on the Twentieth day of April, instant, and hereto annexed, I do order that the said Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, or the Liquidator of the above Association, be at liberty to pay into the hands of the Accountant General of this Honourable Court, to the Credit of the BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, in Liquidation, Unclaimed Dividend and Distribution Account the sum of Rs. 6,393-12-0, now in the hands of the said Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody; and further that this order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Summachar," and the "Bombay Jame-Jamshed."—Dated this 21st day of April 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Liquidators.

SALE of GREEN TEA by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, the 26th April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., at their Godowns, in Marine Street, known as Sassoon's Buildings, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Boolakeedass Lallchund, the remaining 167 boxes out of a lot of 256 boxes of Green Tea, purchased by him as per numbers as follows:—

No. 18—69 Boxes of Green Tea.
„ 19—53 Ditto
„ 20—78 Ditto
„ 21—30 Ditto
„ 22—26 Ditto

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of Sale, and lots should be cleared out within three days from the day of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

SALE by AUCTION.
(Without Reserve.)

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Commission Sale Rooms—

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint,

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., a large Shipment of FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH TABLE GLASSWARE, of great variety, Cut and Engraved by a New Patent Process in the most modern and elegant designs, from one of the best English Works, comprising—

Decanters, Quarts and Pints, Claret Decanters, Water Jugs.
Wine Glasses, Ports, Sherries.
Clarets, Champagnes, Champagne Tumblers (new style).
½ Pint and Soda Water Tumblers.
Goblets, Caraffes and Ups.
Crystal Tankards.
Salts, Celeries, Butters, Sugars.
Ice Plates, Biscuit Boxes.
Finger Glasses, Pickles, Comports.
Flower Tubes, Lusters, &c. &c. &c.

The Auctioneers confidently offer the above Glassware to public competition knowing the quality and designs to be of the best. This is an excellent opportunity for Gentlemen wishing to secure a handsome set of Glass.

The goods will be on view at the above Rooms (first floor) from the 22nd till the day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk „	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN)
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

MR. FERDINAND ARTHUR WELTI is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 20th April 1870. H. CLASON & Co.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies. A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION of CLOCKS and ALTERATION of TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, and considering the desirability or otherwise of making a further return from paid up capital.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th Apri 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS HELD THIS DAY it was resolved as follows:—

That the Dividend declared at the General Meeting of the 11th April 1870 of Rs. 20 on the Old, and Rs. 10-6-8 on the New Shares of the Company, should be payable to the persons who on the said 11th April 1870 were registered holders of the Shares in respect of which such Dividend is payable, in Cash, as soon as practicable after the receipt from Government of the consideration for the Company's property.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Messieurs Forbes and Company's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at half-past three o'clock, to transact the following business:—

Firstly—To confirm the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, that is to say—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the Broach Mills Company, Limited, it is resolved, that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper, for the purpose of distributing the same among members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company."

Secondly—To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say, that the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

WITH reference to the above intimation, NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING advertised to be held as above WAS ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on which day and hour an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company WILL BE HELD to consider the business specified in the above Notice.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th April 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, at his Office, up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, for the CONVEYANCE of the INVALIDS of the season from Bombay to England via the Cape of Good Hope or Suez Canal (by steamer), the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

Bengal, Madras, Bombay—About 158 men, 14 women, 38 children.

2. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 27th instant, proceeding the following day. She will be chartered on the new terms of the last Articles of Agreement.

3. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water. A patent European Cooking Galley, as well as an apparatus for making and baking the Bread Rations of the Troops and others embarked.

4 The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department, as also the materials for making the fresh Bread Rations.

5. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England. The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

6. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th April 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) 12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE. The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes), very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, fine bouquet and body	27 0

* Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.
„ 4 „ Pints
„ 12 „ Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do	„	pts	„ 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„ 12 0
Do ditto	„	pts	„ 7 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			„ 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs. 29 0
Do 2 do * *	„	„ 24 0
Do 1 do *	„	„ 21 0
Martell's	„	„ 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial	45 0	47 0
(Très Très Sec.)		
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	2 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.
Agents for Bengal:
Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry (Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil „ Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do. „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale. Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale. Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale. White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts Rs. as
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON. Gold capsule. per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN. Black capsule „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER. Blue capsule „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE. Yellow capsule „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN. Green capsule „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac). Red capsule „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC. White capsule „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES. Red capsule „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL, the following, viz:—

A. 1. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine..at Rs. 38 per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine..at „ 22 „
Medoc, a breakfast Claret..at „ 13-8 „

The above are on our usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17 per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18 per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15 „
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8 „
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8 „
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 „
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 „

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of BURGUNDY are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard per doz. Rs. 18
Baune „ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts Rs. 36 Pints Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favour. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Hoop Iron.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES' PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia from	16
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE Cash price	22
The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning it has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."	
TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	36
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	18

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen Rs. 11 0

St. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choise expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz... Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
—— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	„ 20 0
—— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 20 0
—— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colabas and Mazagons continue, at Rs. 1,625 and 1,110, respectively. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
110,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	617½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	135
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,080
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	695
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,110
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117¼
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
280	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	520
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,500
350	2,000	all	..	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,050
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	760
1,500	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,640

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	19
5	3½		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1½
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	135 ps		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	610
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Be.gal S. S.	100
5,000	2,4..	...	Bombay Sh	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	109⅜
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	113¾
Five per cent.	107¾
Four per cent.	96¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102¾
ve per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106¾
5 years' do. do	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
MercantileBills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Go d	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Macpherson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-24th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Lyons, Apothecary, 88th Foot, on medical certificate, from Agra.

Thorp, Surgeon, on duty, from Ahmednuggur, (arrived on the 16th).

Stewart, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Philips, Captain, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Secundrabad.

Thorp, Surgeon, on duty, to Kurrachee, (gone on the 18th April).

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 20th April 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Regiment N I—Captain W R Trevelyan, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Subaltern, vice Bushe promoted.

29th Regiment N I—Captain O V Tanner, Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, and to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

Deolalee Depot—Major E Maurant, 83rd Foot, to Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel Berry, who vacates.

Surgeon R C McConnel is appointed to the medical charge of the 9th Regiment N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

49th Foot.—Captain G Shirley, to England, from date of embarkation for 15th months, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Captain G B Crespin, attached to the 28th Regiment N I, in extension, to remain at Bombay from 16th to 30th April 1870, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—2nd Captain H Stevenson (18th Brigade) from 3rd March 1870 to 2nd September 1870, in extension, in England, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant F. Plummer, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieutenant Colonel C. Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Jackson, Bengal Infantry, for twenty months.

Major W. Paske, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain W. G. Smith, General List, Bengal Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, first class, for two years.

Captain L. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant H. Wylie, General List, Bengal Infantry, for two years.

Lieutenant J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Lieutenant A. W. Baird, R.E., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, two years.

Lieutenant A. Chaplin, General List, Madras Infantry, for twenty-four months.

Lieutenant W. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, has been re-appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey.

Lieutenant R. L. Price, R.A., is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

Surgeon Major D. Wyllie, M.D., was appointed to act as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern and Malwa Division, from the 10th instant, until further orders.

Surgeon Major J. R. Miller, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Ward, proceeding to Europe.

Ensign Mosley Mayne, 49th Foot, officiating Squadron Subaltern 1st Light Cavalry, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 31st March 1869, date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign Mosley Mayne to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 31st March 1869, subject to H. M.'s approval.

Lieutenant A. H. A. Colville, General List, Madras Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant R. Graham Mayne has been appointed, from the 28th ultimo, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor during the absence of Mr. Gerald Seymour V. FitzGerald, or until futher orders. Lieutenant Mayne will continue to perform the duties of Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee, second class Naval-trained Engineer, is promoted to first class, to fill an existing vacancy on the Establishment, from the 20th March 1870.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Captain J. H. Lloyd to be Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the States of Gondul and Rajkote.

Captain G. R. Goodfellow, First Assistant Resident at Aden, to act as Special Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, during the absence of Captain Lloyd on leave, or till further orders.

Lieutenant G. E. Hancock to act for Captain Goodfellow as First Assistant Resident at Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed 10 days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay and appear before the Medical Board, under section XI. Chapter I of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Azum Madorow Anunt, Mahalkurry of the town of Parola, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Khandeish District.

Azum Permanundass Soorajram, Mahalkurry of Halole, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of of the first class in the Punch Mahals District.

Azum Amoolakraee Sivdass, Mahalkurry of Jambhooghora, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Punch Mahals District.

Mr. Kasinath Purushram Gadgeel is appointed Public Prosecutor for the Rutnagherry Collectorate.

The Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, appointed to act as Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, assumed the said office and made the necessary declaration on the 18th instant.

Mr. G. H. Farran, M. A., assumed charge of the offices of Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of HerMajesty's High Court on 19th instant, vice Mr. J. W. Orr.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable A. F. Bellasis, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed furlough to Europe for 19 months, from the 17th instant, under section VII. chapter 1 of the New Covenanted Civil Service Furlough Rules.

Mr. W. R. Pratt to act as Talookdaree Settlement officer during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Richey, or until further orders.

Captain E. W. Trevor, Deputy Collector in Sind, is allowed preparatory leave for 30 days, previous to his obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Mr. Pandoorung Dajee has been placed in charge of the Kurrachee Treasury, vice Mr. W. A. Ingle, appointed to act as City Magistrate of Kurrachee.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. Graham Mayne has been appointed, from the 28th ultimo, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor during the absence to Mr. Gerald Seymour V. FitzGerald, or until further orders. Lieutenant Mayne will continue to perform the duties of Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell received charge of the Civil Jail and Police Hospitals and Registrarship of Marriages of Ahmednuggur on the 15th instant, after office hours, from Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel H. St. C. Wilkins, R E., to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, during the absence of Colonel Dickinson, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(*Irrigation Branch.*)

The following six Civil Engineers, viz. Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. J. R. Hatherly, Mr. C. T. Burke, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. K. Reinold, appointed by Government Resolution dated 6th October 1868, Assistant Engineers in the Irrigation Department, having passed the examination prescribed in chapter I. Art. 12 of the New Public Works Code are promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr. James Young, Assistant Engineer, third grade, passed an examination in the Gujarati language on the 12th March 1870, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R.E., is appointed to act as Consulting Engineer for Reclamations during the time Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., is acting as Secretary to Government.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 [0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
alcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 18.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Talbot	Oughton	Rangoon.
	Pontiac	Finlay	Kurrachee.
	Duke of Newcastle	Airey	Liverpool.
	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Calcutta.
	Dido (s)	Pinchon	Liverpool via Suez Canal.

The ship Dauphine, Blachet, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast and Goa.

Steamer Delaware, to Liverpool.

Ship Magnificent, to Liverpool.

Ship Thomas Seddon, to Bassein.

Schooner Hamido, to Colsagurpatam.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 16	Adria	Large	Bombay, March 16
17	Cashmere (s)	Lewis	Bombay, March 29

DEPARTURES.

April 15	Penang (s)	—	—
	Rangoon (s)	—	—
	Janet Cowen	—	—
	Helen Malcolm	—	—
16	Madras (s)	—	—
	Grecian	—	—
	Botanist	—	—
	Hippogriffe	—	—
	Royal Alexandra	—	—
	Victory	—	—
	G. B	—	—
17	Astronomer	—	—
	Accrington	—	—

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through ine to Jubbulpore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhattee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Compan
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Paujaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting — At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawud, Julgaum; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
Ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH

KIPLING—April 18th, at the School of Art, the wife of Mr. J. L. Kipling, prematurely, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GEARY—April 10th, at False Point, the wife of Thomas Geary, Superintendent and Assistant Collector, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—April 9th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Edward Johnston, M. Inst. C.E., Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NIXON—HUNTER—April 14th, at Madras, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. George Warlow, B.A., assisted by the Rev. O. Dene, B.A., Robert Bell, second son of the late John Nixon, Esq., of Prince's Park, Liverpool, to Margaret Selina, second daughter of Alex. Hunter, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S. E., Surgeon Major Madras Army.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

COWIE—April 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Henry George Cowie, Esq., of a daughter.

GILLAM—April 16th, at Mirzapore, the wife of F. A. Gillam, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1870.

WE shall not, perhaps, be guilty of any great impertinence if we assume that there is a Sanitary Commissioner for the Presidency of Bombay. It might not be impossible for an ingenious person to raise "historic doubts" on the subject of his existence, and it may be that they could only be dispelled by negative evidence, since, like some of Mr. Carlyle's heroes, he cultivates the grand virtue of silence. We may be wrong, but as we have never seen nor heard of any Report from the Sanitary Commissioner, we take the liberty of doubting whether he ever made one. If there should be such a thing in existence, it will be an act of charity on the part of its possessor to forward it for our perusal. We should like to know something, not only of the sanitary condition of the territories administered by His Excellency the Governor, but something also of the labours of the Sanitary Commissioner. Silent persons, often laborious, are proverbially great hands at thinking; and it would be satisfactory if the public were permitted to obtain, even a faint glimpse, of the Sanitary Commissioner at his work. We are in absolute ignorance of his merits and of his works, and thirst for enlightenment. It is an ignominious confession to make, and we are profoundly humiliated—but it is a lamentable fact that our only knowledge of the existence of a Sanitary Commissioner is derived from the *Bombay Calendar*. What does he do? Where are we to find a record of his works? Where can we see the series of Reports he has doubtless furnished to Government?

We have been led to make these reflections by a perusal of an admirable Report of Mr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner for the North-West Provinces. It is a most striking and instructive document, and affords an example of what a Sanitary Commissioner can do for the public, and we commend it to the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay. Mr. Planck, at the outset, discusses the mortuary returns—the grave imperfections of which are admitted—and comments on the prevailing fatal diseases of the country, their causes, and what may be done to mitigate the intensity of their operation. As usual, the scourges are fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, and small-pox; and as usual the causes are malaria, filthy habits, carelessness, want of drainage, and want of vaccination. The work of destruction is done by vegetable poison, and animal poison, by foul water, bad cooking, the habit of sleeping on the ground. Mr. Planck does not think that malarial fever can be banished from the land, because the conditions of existence over which man has no control—high temperature, too much moisture, decaying vegetation—cannot be changed; but he also holds that something may be done to mitigate, to lessen considerably the virulence with which these environments operate against the health and the life of man.

So far there is nothing striking in the Report except its good sense. But the second part is of a different order. It records the visits of inspection which the Commissioner made to fifty-eight cities and towns, in twelve months, during which period he marched 1,046 miles. The range of his patient and useful researches extended from Ghazeepore to Meerut, from Agra to the Terrai; in short, he surveyed this immense tract in a sanitary sense. His report contains a full account of the sanitary condition of each of the fifty-eight towns, and interesting remarks on the villages and country districts. The Commissioner, in obedience to instructions, paid the most minute attention to Rohilcund, and his descriptions of the people and the country are full of instruction. Mr. Planck's general verdict is that the people of Rohilcund, as regards their daily mode of life, have not much to learn from modern sanitary science. They are abstemious, clean, personally, have good food and sufficient clothing. They are great connoisseurs of good water and they protect their wells. But they have the grave defect of neglecting "the cleanliness of things surrounding them," and this defect, like the fly in the ointment, mars their otherwise commendable habits. But no doubt much may be done to eradicate an evil which arises from selfishness and the practice of trusting for cleanliness outside themselves to the animal creation. We have not, however, taken up the Report for purposes of analysis; but simply to draw attention to the sad fact that we have nothing like it to show for the Bombay Presidency. Why? Perhaps the Government will direct the Sanitary Commissioner to imitate Mr. Planck; and then—since our Commissioner must be a knowing and skilful person, or he would not be where he is—Bombay will be informed touching the sanitary condition of the towns and villages under the sway of His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. At all events we should know what the Sanitary Commissioner may be able to do.

OUR daily contemporary, if he wishes to be understood, must append a commentary to each of his own leading articles. According to an explanation published yesterday, when he says that the Secretary of State is the agent of the Indian Government, he does not mean that at all, but something else. He says he means that the Duke of Argyll may be called an agent, because the Indian Government indents upon him for stores. But why could he not say so? He says we knew very well what he meant; a remark highly complimentary to us, because it implies extensive powers of divination; but we utterly disclaim the credit of being able to guess what our contemporary means, in any given case, if he does not mean what he says. The sentence on which we commented ran thus :—

"The promise that immediate intimation will be given in the event of any circumstances arising which may make it likely that the Home Estimates may be exceeded, is so vague and would be of so little practical service that it virtually amounts to a contemptuous denial of the Indian Government's right to control their 'agent' in England."

Now, we ask, whether we have not here an unqualified assertion that the Secretary of State is the agent of the Viceroy? Of course we accept the explanation that he did not mean what he wrote—with the remark that we did not stumble, but that he was caught tripping.

Our contemporary says his expressions are "good enough for plain people"—very plain they must be. As a specimen of his mode of dealing with words, take the following exquisite morsel :—

"We had remarked that his Grace's promise to keep an eye on our rising expenditure at home was 'vague' and of little practical value. Whereupon, to controvert this view of the matter, our contemporary reprints the sentence and italicises two words of it—'I shall also give an *immediate intimation* to your Government in the event of any circumstances arising which may make it likely that the Home estimates will be exceeded.' We are duly obliged for this mechanical aid to precision; but the most careless reader must see that the 'immediate intimation' is to be subsequent to some 'event' which is spoken of in terms as vague and indefinite as could possibly be used."

Is this obtuseness or perversity? The Duke of Argyll does not say that the immediate intimation is to be subsequent to some "event"—but that he will give the intimation *in the event* of circumstances arising which may make it *likely* that estimates may be exceeded. How can the Duke of Argyll or any one else state that something might happen *before* he is aware of reasons or circumstances rendering its occurrence "likely"? As our contemporary is grateful for mechanical aids to precision we have supplied them for his sole behoof—ordinary readers need them not. We must admit, however, that they do assist in showing up the slatternly composition now, alas! so frequent in the columns of our contemporary.

CAPTAIN T. KETTLEWELL, Bombay Staff Corps, wing officer H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE managing committee of the Bombay Association have been engaged in preparing an elaborate memorial to the Secretary of State against the income tax. It is proposed to submit this document for adoption to a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall next week.

WE have already mentioned the probability of a British officer being deputed to accompany the Yarkund envoy back to his own country, to reciprocate on the part of the Indian Government the friendly expressions with which the envoy came charged to Lord Mayo. It appears from our Lahore contemporary that Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., the Commissioner of Jullundur, is the officer selected for this delicate mission.

THE Government of India, in the Financial Department, has, we learn from the "Indian Daily News," ruled that the Savings Bank branches attached to the Government treasuries in the mofussil may be availed of by every person that may desire to deposit money to the extent of Rs. 1,500, with similar advantages and privileges as with Government Savings' Bank in the mofussil only. Government officials and servants have been privileged to invest in the Bank. The rule will be a boon to many.

H. H. THE RAJ OF DRANGDRA, who came to Bombay before the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh, left for his own state, in Kattiawar, yesterday morning. A guard of honour from the 21st Regiment N. I., consisting of fifty rank and file, under the command of a native officer, was present at the Grant Road Station, and Major Moore, of the Staff Corps, performed the duty of seeing the Raj safely off. A salute of eleven guns was fired. The observant reader will have noticed that this chief is called "raj"—not "raja." "Raj" is commonly understood to mean "Government," but it would scarcely do to record that "the Government of Draugdra left Grant Road Station for Kattiawar yesterday morning." The anomaly is worth explaining, if anybody knows the reason why.

MEMORIAL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST THE INCOME TAX.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.,G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The Memorial of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have learnt with astonishment and regret that your Excellency's Government, in a season of profound peace and with a revenue that has been steadily growing for years, has yet resolved to impose additional taxation on the country, and that your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations has passed an Act, which received your Excellency's assent on the 5th instant, the effect of which is to raise the income tax, of one per cent. imposed twelve months ago, to three and one-eighth per cent.

2. That this special form of fresh taxation will bear with undue severity on your memorialists, and other classes limited in number in this country, while it barely if at all touches other large sections of the community, as is clearly evidenced by the small amount produced from the tax of last year as shown in the official returns published under the sanction of the Government of India.

3. That if fresh taxation be necessary, it is incumbent on your Excellency's Government to devise taxes, which, in their incidence, will not press heavily on any particular class, but fall in fair measure on every class in the community.

4. Your memorialists are however respectfully of opinion that no good case has been made out by your Excellency's Government for imposing additional taxation on the country.

5. According to the statement made by the Finance Minister on the 2nd instant in your Excellency's Council for making Laws and Regulations, it appears that the present embarrassed condition of the finances of India has been caused, first, by making sanguine estimates as to the probable receipts from all branches of revenue, and, second, by charging against these strained estimates of income, heavy items of extraordinary expenditure, from year to year, without leaving any margin for contingencies.

6. The revenue of India, though not capable of rapid expansion, has been for years steadily on the increase.

7. In the period between 1860 and 1870 the revenue has expanded from thirty-two and a half millions to nearly fifty-three millions, showing an increase in the last ten years of twenty millions sterling, which increase has been produced, not by the rapid development of any one branch, but by a regular and steady increase in all branches of the public revenue.

8. In the same space of time the ordinary revenue of the country, after providing for the cost of administration with a yearly increasing ordinary expenditure, has borne besides an extraordinary expenditure on permanent works of more than fifty millions sterling, exclusive of guaranteed interest paid to railway shareholders, which interest, for the same period, has exceeded the sum of fifteen millions sterling.

9. It is a rapidly growing expenditure of the above character—based on no well-defined principle, in so far as your memorialists can discover,—that creates anxiety regarding the manner in which the finances of this country are administered.

10. Your memorialists farther consider that expenditure for barracks and other public works of a permanent character should be provided for by means of short loans chargeable on the revenue, and redeemable at fixed dates, and not be met by the imposition of any other taxation.

11. Your memorialists therefore earnestly trust your Excellency may take these views into your immediate and favourable consideration, with a view to the repeal of the Act imposing an additional income tax of two and one-eighth per cent.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

By order and on behalf of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

(Sd.) DONALD GRAHAM, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 18th April 1870.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 20TH APRIL, AFT.

The Marquis of Kildare has been raised to the English peerage.

LONDON, 21ST APRIL, 12-3 P.M.

Greek brigands at Marathon have captured Lord Muncaster and three other Englishmen. Lord Muncaster has been released, but the brigands demand £2,000 for his liberation.

PARIS, 20TH APRIL.

The strike at Creuzot has terminated, but others have commenced in this city.

OBITUARY.

The names of Lord Henniker and of the Duchess of Berry appear in the obituary of the week.

(*Via Red Sea.*)

FRANCE.

MANIFESTO OF THE LEFT.

PARIS, 20TH APRIL, EVENING.

A manifesto of the Parliamentary Left has been issued.

The Democratic Press declares that the new Constitution still maintains the most dangerous prerogatives of personal government. The manifesto of the Left counsels the electors to vote negatively on the occasion of the plebiscitum.

SUEZ, 21ST APRIL.

The receipts from the Suez canal to the end of March amounted to £61,173 sterling.

BOMBAY.

A TANNA correspondent writes on the 20th—"Small-pox has broken out in this zilla. We require a good Municipality and a Health Officer."

MESSRS. THAKURDAS ATMARAM MEHTA, Shavaksha Sorabjee Daver, and Sorabjee Bazonjee have been admitted as vakeels of the High Court.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. SIMPSON, in medical charge Civil Hospital, Kulladghee, has been allowed privilege leave for one month, from 15th instant.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY will preach on behalf of the Indo-British Institution on Sunday evening next, April 24th, in Trinity Church, Sonapore.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR arrived at Gunnesh Khind, by last night's train, and will proceed to Mahableshwur during the course of this day.—*Poona Observer*, April 21.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday, the 16th instant, was 50 feet 10 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 48 feet 8 inches.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Goa with a cargo of ivory, and two hundred native adults, and thirty-nine children, as passengers.

SUNUDS have been granted to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the district of Surat :—Messrs. Maneckial Nurotumdas, Gungashunker Devakur and Ochuvlal Nugindass.

WE hear, and are glad to hear, that a further alteration in the running of the trains on the East Indian Railway line will shortly take place, probably from the 1st proximo.—*Pioneer*, April 19.

POOR-BOX.—We are requested by Mr. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of twenty rupees, contributed by Mr. Cummoo Sulliman for the Girgaum Police Court poor-box.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Connon sentenced one Runchord Mooljee, a retail dealer, to pay a fine of thirty rupees, for being found in possession of false weights without any satisfactory excuse.

A SEA CASE.—Charles Bradley, a seaman of the ship Persia, was yesterday charged before the Chief Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sent to jail for four weeks.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Showell sentenced one Binda Ramdeen to four months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a silver watch, of the value of thirty rupees, the property of Mr. Thomas Windsor, a plumber.

UNTIL further notice the ground lately reclaimed near Sewree by the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, called Frere Bunder, has been declared a landing place for such free goods as the Commissioner of Customs from time to time may direct.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignations by the Honourable Messrs. Alexander H. Campbell and Augustus Fortunatus Bellasis of their seats in the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment will play the following programme at the Colaba bandstand this evening :—

Overture	Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai
Valse	Der Morgenstern	Labitzky
Selection	Rose of Castille	Balfe
Quadrille	Zurich	D'Albert
Galop	Rosalien	Kuhner

THE ANNUAL VACATION in the High Court, Original Side, will be from Monday, the 2nd of May, to Saturday, the 4th June, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will be open daily, except Saturdays, during the vacation, from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M., for emergent business only. No plaints will be received during the vacation, except by permission of the Judge who attends in Bombay for the disposal of emergent business.

APPLICATION TO BE ENROLLED AS PLEADERS.—Yesterday Messrs. Sorabjee Bazonjee and Shavaksha Dhunjeebhoy, who recently passed the subordinate judge's examination, appeared before Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, and Mr. Showell, Second Magistrate, and applied to enrol their names as pleaders to practice in the Police Courts. In support of their application they produced their sunuds granted by the High Court. The Magistrates granted their application.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC CLUB.—It will have been seen that a new company, named after the Prince who has lately been entertained in this city, will give their first representation on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre on Saturday next. A grand rehearsal of the principal piece, "Prince Siavuksh," was given on Tuesday last, and as their first effort it was, we are assured, very good. The dresses, scenery, &c., appear to be of a superior description. We trust the club will meet with ample patronage at the hands of the shettias.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—In the Fort Police Court, yesterday, one Heerjee Mooljee appeared before the Chief Magistrate and applied for a warrant against one Vullabdas Manchuud, charging him with cheating. It is alleged that on the 30th ult. defendant purchased of informant 130 bags of betelnuts at different prices, the aggregate value being Rs. 2,710-3-4, which he promised to pay on demand. Several applications were made to him, but he put the matter off from day to day. On the 16th inst. a man in the service of complainant went to demand the above sum, when defendant told him to wait and after a short time induced him to sign a receipt book in which it was stated that the amount had been paid. The servant waited for three hours, and when he again demanded the money the defendant abused him and drove him out of the house, saying that the account had been settled. The Magistrate granted the application.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1870.—The second Criminal Sessions, during this year, for the Presidency, closed yesterday forenoon, having lasted eight days. The presiding judge was the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent. There were twenty-nine cases implicating thirty-three prisoners on the calendar, twenty of the prisoners were Hindoos, eight Mahomedans, two Europeans, and two Portuguese. The cases for trial were thus classified :—One of murder; one of attempt to murder; four of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of defamation; one of forgery; one of enticing away a woman; one of taking a gratification other than legal remuneration; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding; one of cheating; one of kidnapping; one of delivering counterfeit coins; one of causing miscarriage; thirteen of theft; and one an unnatural offence. Of the 33 prisoners, of whom only one was a woman, 26 were convicted, and 5 acquitted, 1 forfeited his bail, and the charge against another was traversed to next sessions. Of those convicted, one man was sentenced to death, 8 to imprisonment for two years, 10 men and 1 woman to imprisonment for eighteen months, 1 man was sentenced to receive 30 lashes and suffer imprisonment for eighteen months; 1 to imprisonment for a year, 1 for nine months, 1 for four months, 1 for three months, and 1 to receive 20 stripes with a rattan.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th April, was 298, being 1 more than in the preceding week, 154 less than the total of the week ending 20th April 1869, and 204 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 37 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	10	1
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Market	75,402	7	5	...	1	5	3	...	28	5
Mandwee	41,152	2	6	...	3	3	3	...	21	...
Chuckla	41,442	11	3	...	...	5	5	1	32	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	4	10	...	1	6	4	...	29	5
Dongree	60,259	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	15
Dhobeetalao	71,795	2	6	...	1	3	3	...	19	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	7	1	...	7	3	...	25	...
Kharatalao	23,454	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	12	9
Koombarwara	23,085	...	8	...	2	1	2	...	17	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	10	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	19	...	3	...	4	1	32	...
Parel	7,002	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...
Seoree	5,042	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahim	19,459	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	12	...
Bombay	816,562	36	90	1	23	41	39	3	298	27
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		67	241	28	29	39	35	5	502	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. dis not specified here.)	Total Reported Births exof Still-born
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	2	...	...	5	4	...	16	...
Brahmin	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	8	2
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	15	40	...	15	22	21	1	143	22
Hindoo out-caste	3	7	...	1	1	...	...	16	1
Mussulman	10	27	1	3	9	8	1	73	9
Parsee	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	10	1
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Native-Christian	4	6	...	...	1	3	1	17	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	8	2
Negro-African	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	36	90	1	23	41	39	3	298	37
Corresponding week 1869	109	102	22	53	52	39	5	452	66

THE VOYAGE OF THE S. S. AFRICA.

WE learn from a telegram received in Bombay that the s. s. Africa, the first of the homeward bound steamers belonging to the Rubbatino line, reached Aden yesterday morning at six o'clock. All were well on board. The Africa was to leave for Suez yesterday afternoon.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SHERIFF'S BAILIFF.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, John Mahon, late a Sheriff's bailiff, was again brought up on a charge of having appropriated to his own use Rs. 10 belonging to the Sheriff of Bombay. The Magistrate said no doubt was left in his mind that defendant had appropriated the money intended for the ramoosees. He had lost his situation, and the Magistrate was sorry to see him brought up on such a charge. The sentence was one of a fortnight's imprisonment in the House of Correction with hard labour.

FORT POLICE COURT—21ST APRIL.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT.—Two Hindoos were charged with stealing Rs. 1-2-6 from Visram Babajee, and were each sentenced to receive four stripes.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th, 6-15 A.M—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21ST, 8-35 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, private, 19th April 5-5 P.M.; via Russia, service, 20th April 1 P.M.; private, 21st April 1-10 P.M. From Europe via Turkey, 18th April 9-50 P.M.; via Russia, 20th April 7 P.M. From America via Russia, 20th April 11-50 P.M. From California via Russia, 21st April 7 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—21ST APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Turkey, 18th April, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 53 hours 19 minutes.

Via Russia, 20th April, 6-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 12 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th April, 11-32 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 14 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 18th April, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 42 hours 23 minutes.

Via Russia, 20th April, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th April, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 29 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 3	0 31
,, Calcutta	9 57	2 17
,, Madras	6 46	5 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

INSOLVENTS.

THE undermentioned persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Benedicto Domingos and Nicolaco Innocencia, seamen.

Culliandass Hurrivulubdass and Dulputram Hurjeevandass, dealers in firewood.

Curson Rowjee, a dealer in cloth.

James Smith (Indo-Briton), a fitter in the Municipality.

Gunputee Ruckmajee, Condajee Luxumon, and Khundoo Dwarkajee, musicians.

Ismaljee Meeyakhan, a native doctor.

Pedro Custodio Dias, an extra clerk.

Nugindass Jumnadass, who lately traded in partnership with Pudumsey Veerjee, Luckmidass Hunsraj, Ramjee Jetta, Veljee Naronjee, Luckmidass Girdhurdass, and Jumnadass Khooshaldass, under the name and firm of Ramjee Luckmidass and Co., as a general merchant.

Pitamber Naron, a merchant.

Joseph Mitchell (West Indian), an overseer, at present unemployed.

Mahomed Apajee and Bala Mahomed, polishers.

Meer Sadatally vullud Meer Ahmed Ally, and Khutezabaee, the first named insolvent is a piece goods seller, and the second is unemployed.

Louis Charles Foghill (European), a guard on the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mulek Goolab, Lapa his wife, Marianbeebee, Lalbeebee, and Assa woman, milk-sellers.

Raghoba Jugonath, a carpenter.

Allacio Germano de Jesus, an inspector in the Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Meerza Casum bin Hajee Mahomed Hoosein, who lately traded in partnership with Aga Mahomed Hoossein, under the name and firm of Meerza Casum Mahomed Hoosein, as a general merchant.

Noondram Gaineeram, a broker and a merchant.

Venayeck Atmaram, a clerk.

Mahomed Ebrahim bin Aboo Bukee Nazaray and Bhawoodin bin Mahomed Ebrahim Nazaray, the first named insolvent is a muccadum in the Government Dockyard, the latter a porter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mahomed Alli bin Shaboodin Khote, a butler.

Hormusjee Pestonjee, a petty merchant.

Memon Khumissa Noor Mahomed, a servant.

Casum Esmal Khan, a waterman.

Bapoojee Amrootrao, a peon.

Chuttoorbhooj Nursey, a general merchant.

Narayen Mucoondrao *alias* Nanabhoy, an English writer.

Hurjeevun Goverdhun, a servant in the employ of Coober Hurjeevun.

Senoo Canoojee Thakoor, a carpenter.

Parasram Senoo Thakoor, a bookbinder.

Pitamber Heera, a blacksmith.

Cursetjee Dorabjee Khutao, unemployed.

Moolchund Servesook, a broker.

Peerosha Dhunjeebhoy, a contractor.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

ON Wednesday Mr. Nana Morojee gave his decision as to the charges brought against Mr. Ramchunder Luxmonjee with regard to the letting of the ground occupied by the Gaekwar during his late visit to Bombay. Mr. Chalk appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Peile for the defence. In disposing of the case the Magistrate made the following remarks :—

In this case the prosecutor, Crishnarao Raghoonath, charges the defendant, Mr. Ramchunder Luxumonjee, first with cheating, and seeks to show that on the 3rd March last he fraudulently obtained from complainant a receipt for Rs. 2,000, which defendant had passed to prosecutor under the following circumstances :—The prosecutor, Crishnarao Raghoonath, alleges that on the 26th February last he rented from defendant certain premises situate at Dadur, and paid him Rs. 2,000 as rent in advance; that subsequently a dispute arose as to the letting of the premises, and defendant, leading complainant to believe that he would arrange the matter in dispute, obtained the aforesaid receipt, but subsequently made no arrangement as regards complainant's right, and further denied having received the money, and ignored all knowledge of the receipt.

The prosecutor's story is in substance this :—He saw defendant at his house on the 26th February, and there and then rented from him the aforesaid premises for Rs. 2,000 for one month from that day. He then atonce went over to his father-in-law's (Atmaram Morojee's) house, and after obtaining from him on loan Rs. 2,000, in the shape of notes, returned to defendant's house. Here prosecutor paid the amount to defendant, who passed him a receipt for the same. Prosecutor went over to the premises the same evening, as also on the evening of the following day and on the morning of the 28th, and observed on the two latter occasions that the place was being cleaned in view to an encampment being formed for His Highness the Gaekwar. Finding on enquiry that this work was being carried on by the direction of Byramjee Nusserwanjee, prosecutor called on the morning of the 28th on defendant, informed him of the above circumstance, and enquired of him if he had given permission to Byramjee to occupy the premises. Defendant denied having given permission, and, moreover, gave prosecutor a note to the address of Byramjee, which note ran as follows :—

"My dear Mr. Byramjee,—The bearer of this is the gentleman to whom I have let my garden and outside ground. Please arrange with him, otherwise he has every right to put you out. I have already received my rent in advance from him, and I can do nothing in the matter."—Yours truly,

(Sd.) R. LUXUMONJEE.

"Byramjee Muncherjee, Esq."

Prosecutor could not deliver the note to Byramjee, he being then absent at Surat. Prosecutor communicated this to defendant, who told him to send a lawyer's notice to Byramjee. Accordingly on the 1st March prosecutor had a notice prepared by the firm of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitors, and on this occasion he showed the aforesaid receipt and note to Byramjee and to Mr. Chalk's managing clerk, Muccoondrao Cashinath. He took the draft notice to defendant for his approval; defendant read it and made certain alterations in it with his own hand. This notice, after it had been approved of by defendant, contained among others the following statement :—"Mr. Crishnaram Raghoonath informs us that on the 26th day of February last he hired a certain garden and the ground within and outside the compound and premises attached thereto, situate at Mahim, from Ramchundra Luximonjee, Esq., for a period of one month certain, for the sum of Rs. 2,000, which he then paid, for the purpose of letting the said garden and the premises to some of the native princes expected at Bombay during the sojourn of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh."

On the 2nd March prosecutor took the aforesaid notice, as altered by defendant, to Messrs. Thacker and Chalk's office, where it was completed and copied out, and prosecutor saw it served at Byramjee's house on his son. On the morning of the 3rd, prosecutor went over to defendant's house, having been sent for by the latter. Defendant told prosecutor that on the previous night Captain Reeves, Mr. Hutchinson, Rowjee Dadaram, &c., had called on him to settle the matter about the aforesaid premises; that defendant had informed them that he had already let the premises and received rent; and that therefore he could do nothing in the matter; that as the aforesaid gentlemen disbelieved defendant, it was necessary that prosecutor should accompany him to Mr. Hutchinson's house.

At this stage defendant asked prosecutor if he had then with him the receipt for Rs. 2,000 and the aforesaid note to the address of Byramjee. Prosecutor said he had them at his house. On this Rowjee Dadaram, who was then at defendant's house, defendant and prosecutor drove in a carriage to prosecutor's house. Here prosecutor took the aforesaid two documents, and then he, Rowjee and defendant, went over to Mr. Hutchinson's house, where among other things defendant told Mr. Hutchinson that he had received his rent from prosecutor, and that defendant could no longer do anything in the matter of the premises. In the presence of Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Spencer, and Rowjee, defendant asked for the aforesaid two documents of prosecutor. The latter objected to part with them, but defendant said, "I have to go to Captain Reeves's bungalow, and from thence, if necessary, to His Excellency the Governor, and I must have the documents with me to show that I have let you the premises." Prosecutor still objected, when defendant said, "Upon my honour, upon my word, I shall give back the documents as soon as I return." On this prosecutor handed the receipt and the note to defendant. They were in an envelope. Defendant and Mr. Hutchinson got into a carriage and left, and prosecutor left with Rowjee and went home. Prosecutor had made copies of the receipt and note before going to Messrs. Thacker and Chalk's office on the subject of the notice to be served on Byramjee. The same afternoon prosecutor went to defendant's house, but was asked to call over in the evening, in order to learn the result of defendant's interview with Captain Reeves, &c. The same evening prosecutor received a notice from defendant's solicitors denying the receipt of any rent. On the following day prosecutor had a reply sent from the office of his solicitors, pointing out that prosecutor had paid defendant Rs. 2,000 as rent, and explaining the circumstances under which defendant had obtained from prosecutor the receipt for the amount and the note to Byramjee. A reply to the above was received under date 5th March, denying that defendant had ever passed a receipt for Rs. 2,000, and accusing prosecutor of forgery in having concocted copies of alleged receipt and note to Byramjee. On or about the 10th March Mr. Hutchinson sent for prosecutor, and offered certain terms for an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute between prosecutor and defendant; but prosecutor, after consulting his solicitors, refused to agree to them.

On the imputation contained in defendant's solicitors' notice, dated 5th March, accusing prosecutor of forgery, the latter found against defendant a charge of defamation, but as this has emanated from, and is dependent on, the primary charge of cheating, it must evidently stand or fall with it.

Eight witnesses have been examined for the prosecution, three—Atmaram, Mucoondram, and Sudashei—for the purpose of showing that prosecutor paid Rs. 2,000 to defendant, and that he passed a receipt for the same, and wrote the aforesaid note to Byramjee, acknowledging the receipt of the money, and the remaining five—Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Spencer, Rowjee, Byramjee, and Captain Reeves—partly for the purpose of proving that defendant admitted receipt of the Rs. 2,000, and partly to prove that defendant obtained from prosecutor the receipt and the note to Byramjee under the false pretences alleged by prosecutor.

The witness Atmaram Morojee swears to having lent to prosecutor Rs. 2,000, and the witnesses Mucoondrao and Sudashei, swear that they were shown by prosecutor two original documents, both purporting to have been signed by R. Luxumonjee, one a receipt for Rs. 2,000, and the other a note to Byramjee containing an acknowledgment for the said amount. These witnesses, therefore, so far furnish collateral evidence of the fact of the existence of the aforesaid two documents. Sufficient grounds do not appear to have been shown why any one of these three witnesses should be totally disbelieved. Their testimony, coupled with that of prosecutor and the documentary evidence furnished by the draft notice to Byramjee, as altered by defendant, and the note written by defendant to Byramjee—in both which documents the fact of the receipt by defendant of Rs. 2,000 has been admitted—pretty clearly proves, I think, that Rs. 2,000 had been received by defendant, and that he had also passed a receipt for the amount.

None of the remaining five witnesses corroborate prosecutor's assertion about defendant's admission of the receipt of Rs. 2,000. Some of them, on the contrary, directly contradict prosecutor and aver that defendant denied having received any money from prosecutor. Nor is there anything like tangible evidence in the deposition of any one of the witnesses concerned, that defendant actually obtained from prosecutor the aforesaid receipt at all. It must be borne in mind that Captain Reeves and Byramjee were not present when the receipt is alleged to have been obtained by defendant; nor was prosecutor present when defendant stated in their presence that he had received no money from prosecutor. Thus the evidence of these two witnesses, viz., Captain Reeves and Byramjee, is comparatively less material, inasmuch as it does not bear on the alleged fact of the delivery of the receipt to defendant, and as prosecutor was not present to contradict any statements made by defendant prejudicial to the interest of prosecutor. As regards the evidence of the remaining three witnesses—Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Spencer, and Rowjee—that of the last, named is almost worthless, he being totally ignorant of English and all the conversation which passed among prosecutor, defendant, and others was in English. Mr. Spencer does not support prosecutor's allegation that defendant admitted the receipt of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Hutchinson, however, states that on the morning of the 3rd March at his house defendant denied having received any money from prosecutor, who did not contradict him. Possibly Mr. Hutchinson is a hostile witness. His demeanour, while in the witness-box, did not appear to me quite satisfactory. But even if his evidence be discarded, the statements of prosecutor as to the fact of the delivery of the receipt, and as to the circumstances under which it was given up to defendant, stand by themselves unsupported by any other evidence. The delivery of the document under the deception being an essential element of the offence of cheating, and there being no evidence to corroborate prosecutor's allegations on that point, it is not at all likely that such a serious charge can be sustained on the uncorroborated testimony of a single individual, and that individual an interested party.

Before concluding, I must observe that although in my opinion there is not sufficient evidence on which a magistrate would be warranted in committing this case to the Sessions, there is a peculiar feature in the case which excites considerable suspicion as to the conduct of defendant. He makes it appear, through the medium of his solicitors, that he has received no money whatever from prosecutor, and nevertheless it is quite clear from the two documents already noticed that he has received

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

from complainant the rent of the premises in advance. Moreover, Mr. Hutchinson swears that defendant had authorized him to offer to prosecutor, by way of compensation in the matter, a sum of money not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and that he actually made the offer to complainant, but that he declined to accept it. It can hardly be said that defendant committed himself to the statement in the aforesaid two documents, and authorized Mr. Hutchinson to offer Rs. 2,000 to prosecutor without having received a single rupee from him. This inconsistency in defendant's conduct excites great suspicion, but as suspicion cannot supply the place of evidence, the case for the prosecution remains as weak as it has already been described to be.

Under these circumstances, there not being sufficient evidence in support of the prosecution, the case is dismissed and defendant discharged.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A GIRL AT POONA.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions held yesterday before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and a jury, James Murray, a Eurasian, was placed at the bar charged with kidnapping Marianee Cross, a girl under sixteen years of age, from the charge of her lawful guardian, Mrs. Margaret Marianee Watson, residing at Lanowlee, without the consent of that guardian. The prisoner was charged with such kidnapping, first, at Lanowlee on 17th March, and second, at Poona on 25th March.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and a mixed jury, not including natives, was empanelled.

Mr. Latham appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ferguson for the defence.

Mr. Latham in opening the case said—May it please your lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—The prisoner is charged before you with the offence of kidnapping. The word "kidnapping" is probably associated in all our minds with legends of piracy and things of that kind, but under the language of the penal code it is very simply defined in these words—"Whoever takes or entices any minor under fourteen years of age if a male, or under sixteen years of age if a female, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship." So the offence in this case is simply the person kidnapped being a girl, that of removing her while still under sixteen years of age from the custody of her lawful guardian without the consent of that guardian; and you must bear in mind that in order to constitute that offence it is in no way necessary that the minor should be taken away without the consent of the minor. The consent of the minor is a matter of indifference; the absence of the consent of the guardian is all that by law is required to constitute the offence. You must bear in mind also that it is a matter of indifference whether the accused knew the girl was under sixteen years of age, the only point is whether she was so, for any person dealing with persons of such a tender age is bound to know whether they are of age or not. The *onus* is on the prosecution only to show that she was under sixteen years of age, but, having shown that, they have nothing to do with whether the prisoner knew she was under that age or not. The circumstances of the case before you are exceedingly simple. This girl, Marianee Cross, was living with, and under the guardianship of, Mrs. Margaret Marianee Watson, who, six years ago adopted her from, and with the consent of, her father and mother, native Christians, who have since gone to some other part of the country and have not been heard of again. With their consent, however, the girl was taken under the guardianship of Mrs. Watson. She continued to live with her as her adopted mother for six years, but in the end of November she went for a long visit to the prisoner's house, he being a relative of Mrs. Watson, in fact he had married Mrs. Watson's daughter, so that his was a most natural house to go to. There she remained till March, but in that month Mrs. Watson heard reports; and her brother-in-law one day asked leave to take the girl home with him from Lanowlee to Decksal, in the neighbourhood of Poona, where Mrs. Watson lives, but that was refused with some rather rough language. In consequence of that, Mrs. Watson went to the prisoner's house herself in order to take her daughter home, but whilst she was endeavouring to take her away from the house she was prevented by the prisoner who took the girl from her, and there seems to have been a scene between him and Mrs. Watson. That led to certain proceedings being instituted in the police court at Poona by Mrs. Watson. These commenced on the 25th March but, apparently on the recommendation of the magistrate, the matter was to be arranged in this way—the prisoner was to apologise to Mrs. Watson for an assault which he had committed on her, and then and there deliver up the girl to Mrs. Watson's custody. The prisoner did so in court, and Mrs. Watson and her brother-in-law left the Court; on the way from the court, however, the prisoner came up and took the girl by the hand and led her away. Mrs. Watson called out what was he doing with the girl, and he said "Oh, I am to take her to have some tiffin"; but the girl was never brought back, for the prisoner instead of taking her to have tiffin took out a ticket and took the girl away with him. The offence, you will observe, is alleged to have been committed on two occasions, first at Lanowlee, when Mrs. Watson was removing her from the prisoner's house and was prevented by the prisoner, and, second, at Poona, when prisoner took the girl away from Mrs. Watson. You will probably ask for motives, gentlemen. I am afraid the motive is the ordinary one in these cases, for when the girl was examined by the doctor at Mrs. Watson's house he found that she had——

Mr. Ferguson—I object to my learned friend opening this, my lord. It has nothing to do with the charge.

Mr. Latham—It has a good deal to do with the case. It is as to the motive. It is a matter that was opened in the court below and cross-examined on by the prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson—The course in the court below can surely be no guide as to what should be done here.

The Judge—I cannot see any objection to showing the jury what may refer to motives.

Mr. Ferguson—This cannot be proved.

Mr. Latham—So far as I am to state, it can be proved.

The Judge—You cannot mention anything that cannot be proved. I am told the doctor is not here, therefore you are to mention something that you have no means of establishing.

The Clerk of the Crown (Mr. Macperson)—With the consent of the public prosecutor the doctor is not here.

Mr. Latham—Well, I may simply state that the mother will prove that the girl is in the family way.

Mrs. Margaret Watson, non-European, a widow who had adopted the girl, was then called, and she spoke to the circumstances as stated in the opening remarks of counsel.

Mr. Latham then asked—Have you noticed anything particular about the girl?

Mr. Ferguson, however, objected before any answer was given.

Mr. Latham replied that he was only to show the motive.

The Judge—What do you wish to go into—evidence as to what the prisoner did with the child?

Mr. Latham—No, I don't mean to go into evidence to that effect.

The Judge—Evidence as to what the man did with the child might be given, for it would show if he only took her for temporary purposes.

Mr. Ferguson—There are two specific charges on two specific days.

The Judge—I don't see any use for going into this, for I don't see that the offence contemplated by the section has been committed here, the prisoner did not take the girl out of the possession; she was sent to him. There was no taking on the first occasion for the girl was sent, and there was no taking on the second occasion for the child was never given up again.

Mr. Latham—No, my lord.

The Judge—Well, where is the "inducing"? If she had been "taken" there could have been a writ of *habeas corpus* for having her brought back; but what is the evidence of taking or inducing away the girl on either occasion? There was none on the first occasion: that is very plain, for she had been sent to the house of the prisoner, and he simply did not give her up when asked to do so. Then there was none on the second occasion, for the girl still remained in his possession. There is something said, certainly, of compelling him to give up the girl, but the magistrate did not compel him to do so, and the prisoner obviously walked out of the court with the girl. Therefore where the offence is I am at a loss to see, unless you can point it out.

Mr. Latham—I feel that difficulty strongly on the evidence, unless your lordship holds that refusing possession on demand by a lawful guardian is sufficient.

The Judge remarked that that was not an offence. His lordship believed that in some parts of the mofussil it was an offence to disobey the lawful order of a person authorized to make such order. But this vague charge was not made in this court, and in this case the charge was that of taking or inducing the child away from lawful guardianship. Now the evidence did not seem to go so far as that, for as to the first occasion the girl had been sent to the prisoner's house to spend her holidays, and as to the second occasion, she had not then been restored to her guardian. Did not Mr. Latham, his lordship asked, see the force of that?

Mr. Latham replied that he was of the same opinion as his lordship.

The Judge, then addressing the jury, said the prisoner possibly had behaved very badly in keeping the child when her mother wished her to come back, but he had not committed the offence contemplated by the section under which he was charged—that of *taking*, or *inducing away*. If the offence had been that of *keeping* the child without the consent of the lawful guardian it would have been quite a different thing, but, as the charge was framed, he must direct them to find a verdict of not guilty.

The jury accordingly gave a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship then told the prisoner he would be discharged, but added—You must not understand the court, however, as expressing any approval of your conduct. You have not committed any offence under the section and are therefore quitted, but don't leave the court imagining your conduct has been approved of.

The prisoner was then discharged.

The prisoner Duttaram Succaram who had been convicted on the previous day having been sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and the only remaining case on the calendar being traversed to next Sessions, the Sessions were, at about eleven o'clock, dissolved.

Sparrows in Boston.—Last summer twenty-seven pairs of English sparrows were let loose in Boston, and it is calculated that they have increased until they now reach the number of 150. The city authorities feed and otherwise take care of them. "There is no enemy of these birds in cities," says an American paper, "excepting the cat. Pussy is said to be very fond of raw sparrow, and loses no opportunity of gratifying that appetite."

Dr. Mary Walker.—Many of our readers may remember this lady in London, where her "bloomer" costume singled her out from the multitude, and not unfrequently exposed her to much impertinence. She has lately turned up in New Orleans, where she was taken before a Magistrate, but at once set at liberty, on a charge of disturbing the peace by preaching women's rights, and attracting crowds in the streets by the strangeness of her attire. Her dress is described as "a chinchilla cloak trimmed with satin, a velvet hat trimmed with lace and gold wheat, a broadcloth dress, cut in gabriella style, and pants of the same."

DECISION AGAINST THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Last week we briefly reported a decision by Mr. Justice Bayley in which he gave a decree against Dr. Bhau Dajee, as Sheriff of Bombay, finding him liable in damages for having arrested a man named Jetha Premchund for a call on shares as a contributory of the National Financial of India, whereas plaintiff was not the proper man specified in the warrant. As the case possesses some public interest, we now give a report of the circumstances.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee (instructed by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee) appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Leith and Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter) for the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson in opening the case remarked that the arrest took place in open day in the public street, when the man was going along with some of his fellow-brokers. The plaintiff strongly protested—

The Judge—Almost every man who is arrested, I suppose, says he is not the man.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I am presuming he was correct; and I am now speaking to the measure of damages.

The Judge—How long was he kept in durance vile?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I don't know, nor can I say where it was he was arrested, but he was taken over to Byculla, to where Mr. Malins lives, and there an Inquisition was held upon him, and the Under-Sheriff said he would not discharge him until he paid the amount of the call and the Sheriff's poindage. The Sheriff's poindage was paid under protest and he was discharged. How far the place at which he was arrested is from the Under-Sheriff's house I do not know, but to be arrested and carried through the street——

The Judge—In what class of life is the plaintiff?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson replied that his client was a cotton broker, holding a position in which, above all others, his credit should be untarnished. The amount of damages claimed was only Rs. 1,000—£100—and he thought it should have been ten times that amount. If his client had asked his advice he should have him told to put in Rs. 10,000, and he felt almost constrained even now to ask the Court to allow him to alter the amount, for it was a very gross case——

The Judge—But if it is a mistake? You cannot say the Sheriff wilfully took the wrong man?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson replied that this was not the first defence of the kind; and it showed a deliberate attempt on the part of the Sheriff of Bombay to throw on the public the *onus* of proof when he arrested the wrong person. The same defence had been so often before this Court, and so often rejected, that he had expected that by this time they would have got rid of it. The Sheriff was in the habit of putting forward the most dangerous and unconstitutional doctrine—that the defendant "may be the right man," and on that he held that he was entitled to arrest him,—but, thank God! the law of England as well as that of India said to him—"If you arrest the wrong man you are liable for damages."

After the learned Serjeant had stated the circumstances, only one issue was raised—"Whether the plaintiff was the person mentioned in the warrant of 30th July 1869?" The hearing of the case lasted for several days and in the course of it the learned Serjeant applied for leave to alter the plaint by making the amount of damages Rs. 15,000, but that was refused by the Court. The circumstances of the case are sufficiently explained in his Lordship's judgment delivered on the 11th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in giving judgment said—In this case the plaintiff sues the Sheriff of Bombay to recover Rs. 205, which it is admitted was paid into the hands of the Deputy Sheriff on 4th August last; and he also sues for Rs. 1,000 as damages for having been illegally and improperly arrested. The written statement put in by the Sheriff some months after the plaint was filed, on 21st August, denies that the defendant is liable, and states that the plaintiff is to the best of the defendant's information and belief the Jetha Premchund mentioned in the warrant, and then with that looseness with which we sometimes see business conducted in this Court, makes the extraordinary mistake of saying that he, the Sheriff, arrested himself—because in the third paragraph of his written statement he swears, or rather solemnly affirms, that "The defendant further says that he did on the 4th day of August 1869 arrest the defendant" (that is himself) "in pursuance of the said warrant, whereupon the plaintiff paid him the sum of Rs. 200, the amount mentioned in the warrant, and Rs. 5 for poundage, and the plaintiff paid the said sum of Rs. 200 to the defendant in obedience to the said warrant, and not otherwise." That is evidently a clerical mistake, and only shows how loosely and carelessly business matters are often conducted in these Courts. In paragraph 5 of his written statement the defendant states—and I confess I am rather surprised such a defence should be attempted—that he "did not on the 24th day of August 1869 pay over to the official liquidator of the National Financial of India Limited, the sum of Rs. 200, so paid as aforesaid by the plaintiff to the defendant, and that this defendant was obliged by law so to pay over this said sum to the said official liquidator." And the defendant says that if the plaintiff should be entitled to recover the said sum he must proceed to recover it against the official liquidator. This is not put suggestively that "according to his belief" such is the fact, but it is a positive statement on affirmation that, he "had no direction whatever as to such payment, and the defendant says that even if the plaintiff should be entitled to recover the said sum he must proceed to recover it against the said official liquidator and not against the defendant, who only transmitted the said sum to the said official liquidator in the causes of his duty as a ministerial officer to this honorable Court, and was not at any time possessed of the said sum otherwise than such ministerial officer, and the defendant says that he retained the said sum of Rs. 5 as the costs to which he was legally entitled as such officer of this honorable Court." Then in his sixth paragraph he says—"The defendant further says that even if the statements contained in the plaint had been true, and if the plaintiff had been entitled to damages as therein alleged, the damages claimed by the plaintiff are altogether extravagant and unreasonable. For the reasons contained in the above written statement the defendant submits that the plaint should be dismissed with costs." Now one word before I consider the evidence upon that, as to the attempt by the Sheriff to excuse himself from liability. The point was mentioned by the learned Sergeant who conducted the case for the plaintiff, and as this is the first case in which the defence has been put forward, I would state my views as to the validity or invalidity of it. Now it has been settled for a very long time indeed in England that the Sheriff when he executes a warrant is bound, if he arrests the wrong person, to pay damages; and I will refer to the decision in Manning and Grainger's Report's, 6 vol. *Joseph Jarmain, the elder vs. Hooper and others*—which was a case of a *fieri facias* issued against the son, but where in point of fact the goods of Joseph Jarmain the father were seized under that writ, and it was held not only that the writ afforded no justification to the Sheriff because he was directed to take a particular man's goods and took another man's—and not only that the writ afforded no justification, but the Court also held that the execution creditor was likewise liable for trespass. And in a considered judgment of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Tindal, he says—"The situation of the Sheriff under the circumstances seems to be the same as if he had received a writ against a defendant described by the name of J. S. in the writ, and there appeared at the time of executing the writ to be two persons of the name of J. S.; in which case there can be no doubt but that the Sheriff would be liable, if through inadvertency or mistake he took the person, or the goods, of the wrong J. S. The authorities from the "Year-Book" cited in 2 Rolle's Abridgment are clear and express to that point; in the last of which references it is laid down that the Sheriff is liable, 'though the taking be by the showing of the party to the suit.'" The case I have mentioned in the course of the trial is a more recent one; it is reported in Vol. 2, Queen' Bench Report, new series, p. 495—*Dunstan vs. Paterson* The plaintiff there represented herself to be the proper person to be arrested and the Sheriff arrested her; and it was held that though she might be estopped by her misrepresentation from suing the Sheriff for the original taking, still, directly the Sheriff knew that statement was false and that she was not the right person, the estoppel no longer remained, and consequently the Sheriff was liable for keeping her in arrest after he had notice she was the wrong person. Mr. Justice Cresswell said, "But that which is now complained of, is, that the Sheriff detained her in custody, and still detains her, after he has had notice and knowledge that she was not the person named in the writ. How can the doctrine of estoppel apply to that." Now there was a question raised in the course of the evidence by Nanjee Ruttonsee, the witness, who states that he is the real defendant. "I am the real defendant," he says, "and have indemnified the Under-Sheriff," whilst the Under-Sheriff stated to me that he had no indemnity from the liquidator or from Nanjee. It does not, I think, matter very much whether the one or the other indemnified the Under-Sheriff or whether the Sheriff has no indemnity, because it is quite clear that if I be correct—supposing I come to that decision—in my opinion that the wrong man has been arrested, and say that the arrest took place in consequence of Nanjee having caused the Sheriff to arrest the plaintiff, it is quite clear that the Sheriff has an action at law against the person at whose instance he has so arrested. That point is clear from a decision ten years ago in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Childer vs. Wooler*, (6 Jurist, new series, p. 444). In the course of a judgment delivered by the present Chief Justice of England, Chief Justice Cockburn, and the very eminent lawyers Justices Hill and Blackburn, he makes use of this expression—"The case of Humphreys vs. Pratt decided in the House of Lords on appeal is a conclusive authority for saying, that if an execution creditor directs the Sheriff to seize particular goods as the goods of the execution debtor, and the Sheriff, believing such instructions to be correct, seizes the goods so pointed out, and, in so doing commits a trespass, and has to pay damages, he will be entitled to compensation from the execution creditor." Then he states a little further on, "Error having been brought on a judgment given for the plaintiff by the Court of Exchequer, affirmed afterwards by the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland, on appeal to the House of Lords, it was there contended in argument as it has been before us, that it was the duty of the Sheriff to inform himself whether the goods were those of the execution debtor; that he had by law ample powers for so doing; and that, not being under any obligation to seize the goods merely on the representation made to him by the plaintiff in error, he must be considered as having acted on his own responsibility and not under the influence of the representation complained of. But the House of Lords, after consideration, decided in favour of the defendant in error, thereby establishing, that if the execution creditor points out goods as liable to be taken under a *fieri facias* and requires the Sheriff to take such goods," (and here we have a man who purchases these debts from the liquidator and points a man out to the Sheriff, and says 'That is the man, arrest him')—"and the Sheriff, believing such representation, and having no knowledge to the contrary, seizes the goods, and in so doing becomes liable to an action of trespass, he is entitled to maintain an action on the case against the party on whose direction he acted." Therefore if this suit had been brought against the Sheriff and against Nanjee, and the issues were found for the plaintiff, both of these individuals would be liable. But the suit is only brought against the Sheriff, and if I decide against him, I don't see why he cannot immediately recover the money from the person who is in the same position as the execution creditor was who set the Sheriff in motion. I therefore entertain no doubt whatever that the offence attempted to be set up in point of law by this written statement is totally contrary to the decision of the very earliest authorities, and so the question now really for me to determine is,—"Aye or no," how should the sole issue that was raised between parties be found?—whether the plaintiff was the person mentioned in the warrant dated 30th July 1869? Now the burden of proving that issue is, beyond all doubt, on the defendant. It appears the plaintiff is walking along one of the most frequented streets of the whole of this populous city, close to the Mombadavie Chowkey in Coppersmith's Bazaar; he is suddenly pounced upon in the presence of a great number of people, is carried away, and—whether, as he says, he was in custody for two hours, or as Nanjee says, he was in custody for one hour, or as the havildar says, he was in custody for half an hour—there is no doubt his liberty was interfered with, and in order to warrant interference with that liberty, a person has to make out justification. The plaintiff substantially proves the affirmative of this issue by proving the arrest; and taking a case which would suggest itself if there were no evidence, why of course the plaintiff would succeed, because his liberty was interfered with; and it is for those who take a man into custody to prove that he is the person specified. Now in this case, as I am sorry to say there is in almost every case that comes before me and my brother-judges in this Court, there is the most direct point-blank contradiction—contradictions that would lead a person who had experience in forming judgments on matter of fact to the conclusion that there has been, as I have not the least doubt in this case there is, the most deliberate perjury on the one side or the other. There cannot be the least doubt; the evidence cannot be accidental; it is designed for the purpose of misleading the Court on one side or the other. Now the burden of proof being on the defendant, what evidence has he given? He has called a man named Oomersey Govindjee, on whose evidence he mainly relies. Oomersey tells us he was a promoter of this company; that the plaintiff called on him and asked for ten shares; that as he was only a broker, he gave him two; that he came and took these away with his own hands in the house of Oomersey; and that in point of fact the plaintiff applied to him for these shares and he got them for him. Now Oomersey is a man who was insolvent in 1865,—he went through the Insolvent Court—and who, although he said on cross-examination he dealt in groceries in his house at Borah Bazaar, stated in answer to the second question by Mr. Leith—"At present I am without employment." Now that is the individual on whose evidence the Court is asked to believe that the plaintiff is the person to whom the shares were given, and is in fact the Jetha Premchund mentioned in the warrant. The next witness, Gunnoo Nanchund, says he is a broker in sutha transactions. He is represented as having come to the plaintiff and said, "I have got Rs. 20 to give evidence on the other side; if you give me Rs. 20, I will give evidence for you." This Gunnoo appears to have been a person of very small means, because he was imprisoned a year ago at the suit of a Marwarree creditor in the Small Cause Court, and lay in prison for three months for a small judgment debt of Rs. 100. He therefore is not a person on whose word one could implicitly trust, or on whose position one would like to rest a case. He says—"In September last I had no assets. I was opposed in obtaining my discharge. I just earn enough to make my bread, Rs. 25 a month." Now, how a man who was insolvent in September last, with no assets, can be now a man of capital, whose expenses are Rs. 25, just what his earnings are, is somewhat strange. He again is not a person whom one would like implicitly to trust to as to everything he says; but in point of fact what he really does say against the plaintiff is not much. The next witness proves nothing more than that he knows no other Jetha Premchund in Bombay. Then we have Nanjee Ruttonsee, the man who in the course of the last day of the hearing turns out to be the purchaser of these debts. He says he is a sharebroker; he has no other business; he is the real defendant, and in the habit of purchasing debts. He tells us he purchased these and some others from Mr. Punnett, the liquidator of the National Financial, giving him 5 annas per rupee for them; so that if he fails to show that either this or any other creditor is the Jetha Premchund, he will loose the money. I am not aware that the habit of purchasing debts is a common practice in Bombay, but that, and being nothing else but a sharebroker, does not impress one very much as to the, I wont say respectability, but the course of life of this individual. Well, now, he speaks to a conversation which I confess struck me then, as it now does on the evidence, more than once as extremely improbable. He tells us that some time before the plaintiff began this suit, plaintiff came to him and said—"I have taken two shares in this company; if you wish to settle with me in respect of those two shares, I shall pay the money. I said I will go away and make enquiries." Now I don't believe that conversation took place. I think it is an imaginary one concocted by Nanjee Ruttonsee for the purposes of this suit. Now, the other witnesses are Shaik Immam, the havildar, who arrested the plaintiff—the Under Sheriff, to whose bungalow the prisoner was necessarily brought, and Withoba Crushnarao, the clerk in the office, who produces what was incorrectly termed the receipt book, but was merely a memorandum stating certain sums that were paid into the Presidency Bank on account of two shares in this Financial. Well, these are the witnesses on which the defendant asks the Court to believe that he has affirmatively made out that the plaintiff is the individual mentioned in the warrant. Now, there is no memorandum of the articles of association that he can produce in evidence to show any signature by Jetha Premchund to those documents, and though it was stated by counsel that some sheets were lost, the Court cannot take counsel's statement as proof of facts, and I have therefore nothing before me to show that any Jetha Premchund was ever an allottee of this company. Of course the fact of Jetha Premchund being included in the liquidator's list is sufficient for certain purposes; when they come to prove the person, the handwriting is of importance. With these remarks, and the further remark that neither Mr. Punnett nor anybody else was called for the purpose of showing that any sheets were missing, the Court cannot presume the loss of a document that necessarily would be in the office of the Registrar; and I am entitled to assume, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that there are documents in existence showing the name of Jetha Premchund, and that for reasons with which I am not acquainted, but for some reason, the defendant has abstained from producing these documents, or giving any evidence to show they are not in existence. There, therefore, has been none of that legitimate documentary evidence produced that one would expect, and the defendant cannot rely on any document in his favour. The only document, besides the formal copy of the warrant which he has put in, shows to my mind conclusively that he got hold of the wrong man; and that was an exhibit with the signature of Dulall Jetha, with his own signature attached at the bottom—an exhibit which is a memorandum of payments to the account current in the National Presidency Bank and signed at the bottom, evidently by Dulall Jetha, who was the real allottee, and who, by the evidence given us by Mr. Flynn, it is quite clear to my mind is not the plaintiff, but the other Jetha, the real allottee. This document is signed, as anybody who can read the Guzerathi language can see, by Dulall Jetha; it purports to be and is produced by the defendant for the purpose of showing that this was the signature of the plaintiff as allottee, whereas Mr. Flynn, who has every means and opportunity of knowing, comes into this Court for the purpose, on my direction, of seeing the man write his name, so that he might say whether he wrote in a feigned hand. The signature which he made in Mr. Flynn's presence appeared to be his own natural signature, and Mr. Flynn tells us that beyond all doubt he does not think the signatures are the same, or that the witness attempted to disguise his handwriting. Therefore, the only documentary evidence put in by the defendant shows to my mind most conclusively that Jetha Premchund is not the man to whom the shares were allotted. Such being the evidence of the defendant, what is there on the other side. The plaintiff, who is spoken to by one of the witnesses for the defence as being a respectable man gave the following evidence as to what he said to Nanjee:—"The only conversation I had with the witness Nanjee before my arrest was this,—witness said to me there are shares in your name: I said I did not deal in shares. I did not say I had two shares or that I would settle with him. I never said to Nanjee I had two shares. I did not know him till a month before my arrest." Now I have not the slightest doubt that Nanjee having purchased these among other debts cast about for the purpose of seeing who was the real Jetha Premchund, and that when the conversation took place he asked the plaintiff whether he was the man, and Jetha told him he was not. The plaintiff then appears to have gone to Hurillal and had a conversation with him, on which he gave instructions for the preparation of the bill of costs. Now I entertain no doubt that the probabilities of the case, as well as the documentary evidence, show that the plaintiff's account is a true one, and as he had one month before told Nanjee he was not the man, so when he is arrested he immediately says—"I told the sheriff's officer that I had not dealt in shares; that I was not the right person." He says the same when he is taken to Mr. Malin's office, and he continues from the first to state, what I believe to be perfectly true,—that he was not the allottee and not the contributory. I also believe his statement to be correct that he did not say to Nanjee Ruttonsee, that he was the owner of the shares, and I believe Nanjee Ruttonsee has invented, or rather in his fancy applied to the plaintiff, conversation he may very likely have had with the real Jetha Premchund. I think a great part of Nanjee Ruttonsee's evidence,—barring the identity of the individual with whom he says that conversation took place—is perfectly correct; but I am quite certain in my mind that Nanjee Ruttonsee is wrong, and has, in the words of the Penal Code, intentionally given false evidence in a judicial proceeding which may render him liable to be transported for seven years. I have entirely failed to see any discrepancies in the plaintiff's evidence, and on the contrary it is borne out by the two documents which have been put in in evidence. I also believe the plaintiff when he describes his interview with the witness, Gunnoo Nanchund; I believe the plaintiff is correct when he says this man came to him and told him his profession was to give evidence for other people; that he had got Rs. 20 to give evidence for the defendant, and that if the plaintiff would give him Rs. 20 he would give evidence on his side. I have no doubt in my own mind that that is a correct statement of the conversation with Gunnoo Nanchund. The plaintiff's evidence was not touched in the cross-examination at all; on the contrary, there was one point which I think is a remarkable coincidence, and that is the date at which this money was paid by Jetha Dullal. The Bank documents are almost all dated 5th December 1864. I presume that was the last day on which the call could be paid. At that time, according to the plaintiff's evidence, he was not in Bombay, for he says, "I came down in 1862 and 1863 and went away during 1864 and 1865—in October or November 1864." Now, the money was paid by Jetha Dullal in December 1864 after the plaintiff had gone away from Bombay. Then, there are three other witnesses called for the plaintiff, and two of these state that they knew Jetha Premchund, who is not in Bombay; one says he was a broker and well known; and I have no doubt he was the original allottee; the last witness for the plaintiff was also in the firm of Jetha Premchund, and he says a man named Jetha Premchund was his uncle, but he died a few months ago. Then we come to the evidence which was given by Hurillal Mohunlal who, as he told us, has been managing clerk for Mr. Tyabjee since 1868. He says his memory is good and tells us positively that in the middle of October—the plaint was filed on the 26th August—Nanjee, whom he did not know, came to him in the middle of the road and said "This Jetha Premchund has filed a suit and says he is not the right man. I am to get another Jetha Premchund and obtain a compromise by giving back the money." But Hurillal said that could not be done, as the plaintiff had incurred costs to the amount of Rs. 200, but that the matter might be settled if Nanjee paid back the money and also paid the costs and Rs. 50 of damages; then he says, "Subsequently Nanjee called on me, the bill was prepared beforehand, this was the bill I caused to be prepared before filing." An attempt was made to shake this witness on cross-examination, but he holds to his own opinion and says, "Nanjee told me that he had found out another Jetha Premchund and the plaintiff was the wrong man. I swear Nanjee told me he had taken the wrong man, but that he had found another. I considered the case almost settled, and was surprised when I received the written statement." That evidence is borne out entirely by the bill of costs which the witness prepared. Now one of two alternatives presents itself—either this bill of costs was prepared for the purpose of bolstering up this case, or, as Hurillal tells us, in consequence of the interview with Nanchund, or at all events in the belief that the case was to be settled. Now it is an unusual thing to prepare such a bill as that in the middle of a litigation. Though it is for the interest of litigants that they should know the amount of costs, it is not in the interests of attorney, no more than of counsel, that a case should be stopped before coming into Court. But Hurillal says "this is the bill I caused to be prepared in consequence of the conversation," and the bill, as put in, was not objected to—probably it could not—and is marked A. Well now on going through that bill I find a total absence of anything like an attempt to have it, as it might be if it were a concocted bill, all in ship-shape, because I find the first item is incorrectly given. It is—"1st July 1869, attending client on information of being wrongly arrested," and that is incorrect, because the warrant, though dated the third, was not acted on until the fourth. Then we find letters and instructions to counsel to draw a plaint, and we have "Attending client when he informed me he had settled with defendant and requested me not to proceed further," and so certain did Hurillal evidently considering the matter to be, that we find a "contingency" or rather an item for an event which was expected to happen, namely, instructing counsel to move for dismissal of the suit under section 110. Now how could Hurillal or a clerk under his instructions have invented that, unless there had been such an agreement as led Hurillal to believe it was a settlement? This bill therefore, which amounts to Rs. 231-14, appears to me to corroborate in the most conclusive manner the statement of Hurillal, that he believed that the case was settled, and that he prepared the bill in consequence of Nanjee having called on him. We have therefore plaintiff's denial, at the time of the execution of the warrant, of being a shareholder, conclusively corroborated by Mr. Flynn's evidence, and the signature on this document, incorrectly called a receipt, of December 1864, and we have his evidence corroborated by Hurillal—who, one can hardly suspect, from his position and being a man of his intelligence, to have invented this for the purpose of bolstering up this case. I believe Hurillal thoroughly spoke what was true, and when we find his evidence corroborated in the strongest manner by the bill of costs, I cannot reconcile it in any way with the supposition that defendant's case is a true one. On the other hand, the plaintiff's conduct has been consistent from the very first. I have already called attention to his denial to Nanjee, a month before the arrest, that he was the right man—to his denial to the bailiff when arrested that he was the right man—to the denial to Mr. Malins,—and then we have the fact that when arrested he follows up by going to his attorney on the same or the following day, as we find from this passage in the plaint:—"The plaintiff says that he protested and stated to the bailiff at the time of the arrest, and also to the Deputy Sheriff when he was carried before him, that the plaintiff was not the person mentioned in the said warrant, and that he had never held any shares in the said National Financial of India, Limited, and that he never was liable to pay any calls in respect of the same, but that notwithstanding such protest he was obliged, in order to procure his discharge, to pay, and that he did in fact pay, the said sum of Rs. 205 to the said defendant, which he now seeks to recover by this suit. The plaintiff on the 5th day of August 1869 instructed and caused his solicitor, Mr. C. Tyabjee, to write a letter of demand to the defendant, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, marked A." That letter is referred to and is a portion of the plaint, so to speak, so that one can look to it. It is from Mr. Tyabjee to Messrs. Keir, Prescott and Winter, and says:—"I am instructed by my client Jetha Premchund to give you notice that you arrested my client yesterday under a warrant of arrest issued against one Jetha Premchund, a contributory, notwithstanding my client at the time informed your bailiff and you that he is not the person referred to in the warrant of arrest as a contributory. My client thereupon paid you, on your refusing to release him, the sum of Rs. 205, the amount mentioned in the warrant of arrest. I have therefore to demand of you the immediate payment of the said sum of Rs. 205, being the amount received by you, and also the sum of Rupees 1,000, being the amount of damages sustained by my client by your wrongful and illegal arrest. And I have to inform you that unless you comply with this requisition within two days from the receipt thereof, legal proceedings will be instituted against you for the recovery thereof without further notice, and you will be held responsible for all costs and charges which my client may sustain thereby." The learned Sergeant will recollect that he asked leave to alter the plaint by increasing the amount claimed to Rs. 10,000. I had read this letter at that time and did not think that anything in the course of the trial enables one to claim damages for a larger amount than were claimed when the instructions were drawn. The arrest was on the 5th August, next we have the attorney's letter, then in October this interview between Hurillal and Nanjee takes place. I believe Hurillal's account of that to be correct, and that Nanjee did, as Hurillal tells us, ask him to prepare the bill of costs—otherwise I cannot understand how he came to make it out under any other supposition. I therefore entertain no doubt whatever that the defendant has failed to prove his case, and I therefore find the issue "Whether plaintiff was the person mentioned in the warrant of 3rd July 1869" in the negative and for the plaintiff, and I consider that the plaintiff is entitled to recover the Rs. 200 which the Sheriff had no right whatever to take from him, he being the wrong man, and also Rs. 5 of poundage. I feel some difficulty as to whether the plaintiff is entitled to the ten annas for a hackery to convey him from the chowkey to Mr. Malin's bungalow at Byculla, because he might just as well have walked. In addition to the Rs. 205 to which the plaintiff is entitled, if I am correct in saying that he was the wrong person and not the man specified in the warrant, I think,—considering all the circumstances of the case, and considering that Nanjee knew, or at all events had good reason to know, plaintiff was not the person whom he ought to arrest—the award of damages against the defendant for plaintiff's having been illegally and unwarrantably arrested in this manner in one of the most populous places in the whole of the city, must be, in addition to the Rs. 205, the sum of Rs. 500. Two cases were quoted before me on the subject of damages by the learned counsel who addressed me for the defence. One was a case before Sir Richard Couch in October where the sum of Rs. 200 was awarded, but under circumstances very different from the present; and the other was a decision by Mr. O'Leary, Judge in the Small Cause Court, in December last, in which he awarded Rs. 50 as damages. I don't at all know what the facts were which led the learned Judge of the Small Cause Court to award that sum; and however good an opinion I may entertain of Mr. O'Leary's judgments, I confess in matters of discretion with the facts fully before me I prefer my own. I do recollect a decision, in which case I was counsel for the plaintiff, before Mr. Justice Westropp, some two or three years ago, where parties agreed to give Rs. 500, an individual having been arrested wrongly by the Sheriff under a writ, and without giving undue weight at all to matters that ought not to influence me in arriving at a conclusion as to what damages the plaintiff sustained, I have no hesitation whatever in awarding Rs. 500 as damages.

Decree was accordingly given for the Rs. 205, with Rs. 500 as damages, and full costs of the suit.

Another divorce exposure in high life is threatened by the probable appearance of Lady Agnes Murray, daughter of the Duchess of Montrose, as a respondent in a divorce suit, with nine or ten lovers as co-respondents.—*London Letter in the Pioneer.*

Scene in a Hardware Store.—*Customer.*—"Show me a small, lowed-priced scissors."—*Clerk*, (facetiously).—"Perhaps you mean a pair of scissors."—"I mean precisely what I said."—Defiantly, opening out a specimen article, "Are there not two blades here and do not two make a pair!"—"You have two legs, does that fact make you a pair of man!"—Neither clerk nor customer dilated further, and the scissors was purchased in the most profound silence.

Pugilism in America.—A recent number of the *New York Herald* devotes upwards of three columns to the description of a desperate pugilistic encounter between Billy Edwards of New York and Sam Collyer of Baltimore, for 2,000 dollars The battle was fought on Mystic Island, Long Island Sound, and was fiercely contested on both sides, though with little display of science, for 41 rounds occupied only 45 minutes. In the last round Collyer was knocked out of time, and a quarter of an hour elapsed before he was restored to consciousness.

A New Electro-Typographic Machine.—The French have been more speedy than ourselves in putting into operation the modern inventions in telegraphy. Hughes's American machine, which delivers the message in long printed strips, like a tailor's measure, is employed on all the great railway lines in France; and the delicate apparatus of M. Meyer which faithfully transmits autographs, drawings, oriental characters, or whatever the sender may fancy to trace on the metallic paper, is now used on the Lyons railway. A new electro-typographic machine, the invention of M. Henri Fontaine, a French barrister, is now at work in one of the public offices in Paris. The object of this machine is to print off with economy and rapidity the quantity of short papers required in law courts, public and private offices or commercial houses, now executed by the longer and more expensive processes of printing or autography. The machine of M. Fontaine, like the electric telegraph, is on the principle of substituting fixed for moveable types, one type only being employed for the same letter; thus dispensing with the ponderous and bulky moveable types of the printer. Steel types, representing the different characters used in printing (capitals, small letters, italics, &c.), and ranged round two horizontal disks, placed one over the other. Above these is another metallic circle divided into notches corresponding with the type below. By a very simple machinery, as the handle or bar in the centre pressed against the notch representing the letter required, an electric shock lowers the type upon a sheet of paper rolled round a cylinder placed beneath, prints the letter, and again returns to its place. The operation is so rapidly performed that a hundred letters may be easily printed in a minute. When completed, the paper is transferred to the lithographic stone to be worked off. The great recommendation of M. Fontaine's machine is its great simplicity, the ease and rapidity with which it is worked, its convenient size (about 3 feet by 2), and its moderate cost. The typography is remarkably clear and distinct from the employment of finely-engraved steel types.

FREEMASONRY IN TANNA.

[From a Correspondent.]

On Monday night the 18th inst., there was a large and influential gathering of the Masonic community of this place at the meeting of Lodge Eastern Star, of which Worshipful Brother Pestonjee Bazonjee is the Master. The District Grand Master paid his official farewell visit to see after the working of the Lodge. Worshipful Brother Dr. Diver proposed, and it was unanimously carried, that to commemorate this last visit of his and his kindness to this Lodge, a sum of one thousand rupees be paid to the Masonic Benevolent Fund; that the sum of two hundred and fifty rupees be paid to the Masonic Boys and Girls School, and that Right Worshipful Brother George Taylor be, on behalf of this Lodge, made a life-Governor of these Masonic institutions. Some speeches were made. We hear that Worshipful Brother Hon'ble J. Gibbs will shortly succeed the present District Grand Master. Worshipful Brother Gibbs is esteemed by the Masonic body of this place, and he will be the right man in the right place. There are twelve or fourteen English Lodges in this presidency, and we hear that the members of the Lodges intend contributing a handsome donation for a piece of plate to be presented to the retiring District Grand Master.

MURDER OF A HINDOO LAD FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

Yesterday morning the body of a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, and named Mahadeo Gopal, was found in a decomposed state in a bungalow in the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. On the morning of Tuesday last, at about 7 o'clock, the boy went to school, and as he did not return home till late in the evening the child's father became anxious about him. An apprehension of something wrong began to take hold of the mind of the father, especially as the deceased had on his person, when he left for school, certain silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 50. Anxiety was at last felt for the boy's safety, and the father made a report to the police and a search was made everywhere, but no trace could be obtained of him till yesterday morning, when his body was found in a bungalow at Mazagon. The perpetrator of this atrocious murder has not yet been found, although the search for him has been vigorously continued.

A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday on the body at the Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, when the following evidence was recorded:—

Gopal Visram said—I am a pressman in the *Oriental Press*, and live at the Gunpowder Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was my son. He was twelve years of age. He lived in my house. I last saw the deceased alive on the 19th instant about 1 a.m., when I went to bed, and then I saw him sleeping in my room. I rose at 7 o'clock in the morning, and I was informed that the deceased had gone to school. I went to my work at about 8-30 a.m. At about 5-30 p.m. I met some persons who informed me that the deceased was missing. I immediately retired home, and gave information to the police. We searched for the deceased in every part of Bombay, but failed to find him. We dragged the tank opposite this house to which the deceased sometimes came. This morning, at about 9 o'clock, I came here in consequence of having been informed that there was a bad smell proceeding from a room in a detached building in this compound. We brought police peons, who opened the door, and inside on the floor there was the body of my son lying covered over with sail cloth. The body is very much decomposed and swollen; and I am unable to say whether there are marks of violence on it or not. I have no enemies to my knowledge, nor had the deceased.

Gopal Dhondoo said—I am a police sepoy, and do duty in Mazagon. This morning, at about 9 a.m., one Succaram came to me and reported that there was a bad smell coming from near the privy in the bungalow in the middle of this oart. He said that the smell was not a privy smell. I came to this oart, and on enquiring discovered that the smell referred to proceeded from a detached building close to this bungalow. I went and opened the door of the building. It was not locked; and I saw on the floor the body of the deceased, which was wrapped in sail cloth. I could not see the body when I first entered the room, but I saw something wrapped in sail cloth from which a very bad smell proceeded, and round which there were a great number of flies. I went up to the sail cloth and removed it, and then I saw the body of the deceased. It was very much swollen. The tongue was protruding from the mouth; the legs were drawn up and bent. There were blisters all over the body, and the body had apparently been dead for some days, one or two at least. All the windows looking into the room from the outside were closed. The door was not locked and it was not chained. I and three other friends of the deceased's father went into the room together.

The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry until Thursday next.

THE HINDU WILLS BILL.

The native community seem to be in earnest in their objections to the Bill for regulating the wills of Hindoos, Jains and Buddhists, for nearly nine thousand signed the memorial to the Viceroy against it. This reluctance to be legislated for and taken care of generally, is very perplexing, for what can one do with a man who is "determined to become an orphan?"—*Pioneer.*

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers from Madras sailed thence, by the P. & O. s.s. Hindostan, on the 16th instant:—

For Southampton—Mrs East and infant, Rev J Sharp, Mrs Sharp, child, and infant, Major and Mrs Goddard, three children, infant, and native servant, two children of Mr Grimes and native servant, Surgeon Major and Mrs Fasson, Colonel Wilson, Miss Lowrie and child, Mrs Borradaile, infant, and European servant, Captain and Mrs Thompson, child, infant, and European servant, Mrs R S Ellis, two children, one European and one native servant, Colonel and Mrs Baldock, Mr C Jones, Messrs John Miller and George Irvine.

For Marseilles—Major W J Vizard, Rev O Deane, Mrs Fisher, child, infant, and native servant, Mr W H Comyn, Dr and Mrs Beauman, child, and infant.

For Suez—Major Goddard's native servant, and Dr Beauman's native servant.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

Sir Barnes Peacock has declined to take the chair at the great public meeting to be held this afternoon, (April 18) in the Town Hall. We regret this for his own sake. There was a time when Sir Barnes would have gloried in placing himself at the head of such a movement, and would have regarded it as the highest honour to have merited and won the good opinion of the non-official community. Things, however, have changed, and he has elected to cast in his lot with the ruling powers. He has lost, therefore, a fine opportunity of closing his useful career in India in a manner worthy of his palmiest days, and of associating his name with the first real step taken in this country towards representative government—for that is the end we are all aiming at. As it is, Sir Barnes has preferred to entrust his fame to the great Contempt Case, and to go down to posterity as the lastest, if not the best, authority upon the meaning of the epithet "cruel."—*Englishman.*

THE IRRAWADDY.

The narrative of an expedition up the Irrawaddy, for the purpose of discovering whether that river was navigable beyond the upper defile or not, is published in the last number of the *Rangoon Gazette.* On leaving Bhamo the travellers found themselves at once in the midst of the most splendid scenery, with the river everywhere deep and the current gentle. Passing Thapauben they came to the twin rocks, the elephant and the ox, which had been heard of as impediments to navigation, but were found, however, to be no obstruction, as they stand well out of the water and the current is sluggish. On either side beautiful inlets and bays were seen, edged with hills thickly covered with forests abounding in fine teak. On the river sides were jungle-fowl in great numbers, and at night the barking deer gave ample evidence of their abundance. Peacocks and monkeys are very numerous, and tigers in sufficient numbers to satisfy the most eager sportsman. Passing all these temptations, the travellers held on their way to Tshenbo, a town of importance on the right bank of the river, inhabited by Shans wearing the Burmese dress and with all the Burmese habits. Salt is the staple of the trade, but teakwood is also largely exported. Tobacco here is very cheap, and in fact nowhere in Upper Burmah is it ever dear. Three miles to the north of Tshenbo lies the island of Nouk Cho, and ten miles beyond the island the river Magaung empties itself into the Irrawaddy, and forty miles further still is the large town of Talo. Here gold is found in considerable quantity, and gold-washing, together with the abundance of amber and jade stone in the vicinity, are evidently the causes of its prosperity. Up to this point the river is easily navigable, and in the upper defile the way is safe for any boat for eight months of the year.—*Pioneer.*

FUTURE WORK FOR FULL COLONELS.

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you, or any of your numerous correspondents, can inform me if there is any truth in the report (that is in circulation in "certain quarters") that the *Full Colonels* of all regiments in India are at once to be sent out to this country to do duty with their respective corps. In a letter I have just received from England, from one who I never knew yet to be wrong, no doubt is expressed but that an order to this effect will be issued almost immediately. I have not *yet* seen anything in the home papers to corroborate my friend's statement, although the *on dit* has obtained considerable credence in military circles at home. As doubtless several of your readers are more or less interested in Mr. Cardwell's schemes in general, and present commanding officers are indirectly concerned in this particular one, further information on this subject would surely be acceptable. I think it better perhaps to give an extract from my friend's letter, from which the public can draw their own conclusions. Should this report prove correct, several gallant warriors will shortly be carrying their "Peninsular experiences" across the Indus, if they survive the voyage to this country.

"Where Mr. Cardwell will stop I cannot think: the latest thing is that the full Colonels of all regiments in India are to be ordered out at once. I can fancy I hear you laugh when you read this, and say, 'My old friend must have gone mad.' Such is not the case at *present*, though the changes and reductions that are contemplated are enough to drive any one wild. Its my belief that more improbable things will happen than what I have just told you, about the truth of which there is not a shadow of a doubt. Though not generally known now, it is nevertheless the talk of the Clubs. . . . . "Poor Old P—! (of course you remember him), I shall never forget his face when he first heard the subject mentioned. I thought he must have had a fit, and was about to rise from my chair, on humane intentions bent, to undo his collar and cravat, when his feelings found vent in a volley of oaths, such as our army used to use in the Low Countries in former days, and saved his life!"

Though I fear I have been somewhat prolix, I must make the importance of the subject my excuse, and trust that you will find space for this in your valuable columns.

Late Major-General, H.E.I.C.S.

—*Pioneer.*

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON EUROPEANS BY NATIVE POLICE.

A few days ago, during the celebration of the Mohurrum at Barrackpore, a considerable crowd assembled to witness the procession to the river side. A place had very properly been set apart for the female spectators, and into this three Europeans thoughtlessly intruded themselves. New-comers, and unacquainted with the usages or language of the people among whom they were thrown, they were utterly ignorant of the offence they had committed, nor did any one take the trouble to explain it to them. Whether or not any women were actually in the enclosure when they entered it, we are not in a position to state with any certainty, but we are assured on excellent authority that the first intimation these strangers received of the error they had made, was a furious assault by the police, who not only dragged them out, but beat them in the most cruel and shameful manner with their sticks. All three have since been under medical treatment, and it is stated that the injuries they received were of a very serious character. It is time that some action were taken to curb the brutality of the police. A London policeman who should resort to his truncheon, except as a last resource in self-defence, would be at once dismissed, even if he escaped imprisonment. Here, on the contrary, it is a blow first and expostulation afterwards. Who has not seen these cowardly ruffians attack a drunken sailor, as if the poor fellow were an enemy of the human race? Their first thought is to disable him, which they accomplish very speedily and effectually by felling him like an ox, and beating him when down, as though he had no more feeling than an old carpet. With their own countrymen they are scarcely less violent, and seem to imagine that their mission is to inflict pain and insult, instead of preserving order and tranquillity. Something must positively be done to prevent this intolerable abuse of power, or we shall have people taking the law into their own hands, and retaliating in a manner that will not easily be forgotten. Why should these fellows be permitted to carry their sticks in their hands? Why not arm them with short truncheons like the London police, and have them carried in cases, or scabbards, by their side? Time would thus be given for reflection, and the first impulse towards violence would be restrained by the second thought of personal responsibility.—*Englishman*, April 18.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A New Sanitarium.—The authorities of the Central Provinces have determined to take up an area of 662 acres on the Puchmurree plateau on the top of the Sautpoora range for a sanitarium.

Movements of the Bishop of Calcutta.—The Bishop will leave Calcutta this morning (April 18) for Jamalpore, Monghyr, and Purneah, whence he will proceed to Darjeeling, at which station he will make a short stay during the hot weather.—*Englishman.*

Death from Apoplexy.—We regret to notice that yesterday morning, (April 15) Mr. Franck, superintendent of the Sailors' Home, Madras, was found dead on his cot. The deceased gentleman had been several years connected with the home, and during the whole of this time he had borne an unexceptionable character.—*Madras Mail.*

A rate-payers' Association has been established by several native gentlemen in Calcutta to represent the grievances and the desires of the middle and poorer classes of natives. The middle classes complain that the wealthy natives, who comprise the British Indian Association, are mostly concerned with their own landed interests, and do not care to be troubled with the grievances of the poorer classes.—*Indian Daily News.*

We are informed that his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh has been pleased to forward to Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan, Bahadoor, a beautiful photographic portrait of himself for presentation to the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta as a souvenir of his Royal Highness's visit to the conversazioné held by the society at the Town Hall during his Royal Highness's stay in Calcutta in December last.—*Indian Daily News.*

Letters have been received in Calcutta from the Galatea, saying how well pleased both officers and men were with their stay in Calcutta. On the voyage to Madras the crew were not allowed to remain long idle, in order to get rid of the shore habits which some of them had contracted. Shot and shell practice was carried on until the whole of the allowance of ammunition had been expended, and the men had become so steady as to make very good practice at 1,650 yards.—*Madras Mail*, April 16.

A fatal accident occurred to a guard in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company on Saturday evening last, (April 16th). As the train from Jubbulpore for Allahabad was starting, the unfortunate man, in attempting to get into the break-van, missed his footing, fell, and was run over by a portion of the train. He died in about an hour after the accident, unhappily leaving a wife and four children behind him.—*Pioneer.*

Hermann Merivale has a story of a savage, who treated his Penates—a fat little image, and a long thin one—with exquisite impartiality. Whenever times were good with him, he sacrificed a biscuit a piece to them; but when his day's luck had been bad, the celestial couple came in for a tremendous thrashing, the fat god with a fat stick, and the thin god with a thin one. At last, provoked beyond endurance, the long suffering savage took them by surprise and drowned them in a well. And this is what has been suggested for Sir Richard Temple. We weep, like Azo, but like Brutus we are stern. Is our devil of Delphos dead? Does our Temple hold no oracle? *Delendum est Templum.*—*Pioneer.*

A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* says that on the 11th instant a European was a passenger by the Delhi Railway train. In the same carriage was a lady. The man took his seat in the compartment, and began drinking, at the same time requesting the lady "to take a peg." She refused; he persisted, and was again refused. In the second compartment there were two or three Bengalee Baboos belonging to the Viceroy's office going to Simla. One of them, seeing the European forcing the lady to drink, advised him to desist. The answer the Baboo received was the bottle of brandy, which was thrown at him, and cut his head. The police were called, and the man was sent to Delhi, where he was fined Rs. 20.

LADYBIRDS.

We read in *Nature* the "Ladybirds," which excited so much curiosity last autumn, have re-appeared in large numbers in the neighbourhood of New Wandsworth. At this season the same phenomenon occurs annually at all our Indian hill-stations; with this difference, that from year to year our ladybirds vary their plumage, and the young ones generally begin to pair in the rains, after they have sung their summer songs. In England those domestic arrangements are made usually in spring. This year the head-feathers of our ladybirds are in front, and scarcely any two are alike. To the student of ornithology, nothing can be more delightful than a visit to Simla, Mussoorie, or Nynee Tal in the hot weather. The notes of the beautiful creatures are as various as their plumage and the build of their nests; and their habits illustrate remarkably the doctrine of "natural selection." One of the chief pleasures of Indian life is to see these denizens of the air of a thousand hues flitting about by mountain streams under the trees of the forest, in glades and groves and shady dells made vocal with their melody. In such sylvan retreats the soldier and civilian are rewarded for their toil in the plains during the working time of the year. Parades and cutcherries are forgotten amid the carols and enchantments of a populous aviary; and even the thought of the abhorred income-tax is scarcely allowed to intrude in circles voiceful with mirth and sacred to enjoyment.—*Pioneer.*

THE FAILURE OF MISSIONS IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

Considerably more than half a century has now elapsed since Sidney Smith wrote his unbecoming review of Indian Missions. The question of their political aspect has since then entered on a new phase; and the irreverence with which he treated the subject is as foreign to the taste of to-day as his wit is, alas! beyond the reach of our powers. But the one great fact admitted by the friends of the cause, though so differently applied, remains unchanged. As the progress of the evangelization of the natives appeared to Smith and to the Abbe Dubois, so it still appears to the missionaries and the journalists of 1870.

Everywhere it is the same story. At Seetapore "the heathens still rage and the people imagine a vain thing." (Rev. J. D. Brown, *Report of the Methodist Episcopal Church, page* 9.) "In a few interesting cases people appeared to have felt the absurdities of Hindooism; but none have proved so firm as to side with the Lord."—(Reverend J. T. Janvier, *ut sup. page* 13.)—"Defeats and disappointments * * are not what the friends of missionaries care to hear: is it therefore worth while to write a report at all?" (*Report of the Allahabad Baptist Mission, page* 3)—"We might have added considerably to our little Native-Christian community, but *having seen so much duplicity in enquirers and so much chicanery in many so-called converts,* we are put on our guard" (*id. page* 8.)—Still more distinctly on the next page—"We have made no converts."

In short the missionary bodies, one and all, seem to have found out that they had better confess at once that, for the main purpose for which they exist, they are absolutely powerless, and that their only hope of earning those eternal rewards to which, it appears, they look forward, is to be found in their preparing the soil for the ultimate reception of spiritual truth. It is, moreover, admitted by some of them that even here they are supplanted by persons who work without any of those transcendental prospects by which their own labours are stimulated, and who effect results by "enlightened legislation, commercial enterprise, railway travelling, English education, Zenana visitation, * * and a number of other agencies." This recognition of secular influences is a vast improvement upon the usual tone of missionary lamentations; but we still find complaints of the indifference of European society—one gentleman (Rev. T. J. Scott) going so far as to blame *a Magistrate* for this quality, as if he wished, like an Inquisitor, to be aided by the civil power—the same gentleman, though candidly confessing that the things in which the labours of himself and brethren are chiefly defective are "the grace and presence of God," adds that the next most grievous want is that of "the hearty sympathy and intelligent co-operation of European Christians."

We said in the earlier part of this article that the political aspect of missions had entered upon a new phase. The events of 1857 showed the hopelessness of expecting Asiatics to believe in high-flown professions of respect for opinions that we do not share. Those events at the same time displayed most plainly the advantage of getting a number of the people to accept our opinions, and of sowing Christianity broadcast as an element of ultimate disintegration in the mass of hostility on which we have to work. It has clearly become the interest of Government to foster all those influences to which the writers of the sentence above cited refer, as tending indirectly to break up the old prejudices of the people, and make them think as we would wish. But Politicians can do this as well as missionaries; and missionaries, by their own show [redacted] We have seen that they "m [redacted] deterred by the low motives of [redacted] better instructed natives will no [redacted] the members of our Native Chu [redacted] the lowest classes of the peopl [redacted] *page* 12). A "passionate solicit [redacted] the perishing heathen" leads to [redacted] by "everything that could be d [redacted] by insult to the Christ of God." Probably, had it not been for the even-handed vigilance of the modern Gallio, the appointed fate of those who cast pearls before swine would often meet these injudicious zealots who assume that their own salvation and that of the heathen alike depend upon their inopportune exertions. It may be said, and with partial truth, that in asking educated men to leave their childhood's creed, their family ties, the social position, for the Gospel's sake, we ask too much from human nature. Only the fact remains that for the Brahmo doctrines all this is done daily; men of the highest intellectual standing openly leaving their idols and ceremonies, eating of forbidden food, and contracting marriages with widows. We are far from wishing to raise a standard of comparison between Brahmoism and Christianity. But *is* the system of these worthy Puritans so absolutely and exclusively Christian as they seem to think? We venture to think that a careful analysis of the careers of Our Lord and of St. Paul would go far to open the eyes, not perhaps of the missionaries themselves, but of the general public on whose support they depend, and by whose opinion they must ultimately regulate their conduct. It would be no doubt out of place in the columns of a newspaper to attempt anything like an examination of the conduct of "the friend of publicans and sinners," or of the Apostle who was "all things to all men"; but these quotations may serve to remind us all that those teachers did not hold themselves aloof from "the world" in the sense inculcated by modern missionaries. It is a common cry with excellent men that the godless lives of Europeans form the greatest obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in India, and the Baptists of Allahabad have gone so far as to threaten with excommunication any member of their body who goes to a ball or a private play. If our view, however, be correct, it is this divorce between the Church and the World that, in no small degree, forms the real bar to the spread of right-thinking among the classes whose opinions really influence native society. If educated native gentlemen will give up everything for an impalpable system of doctrine like that of Baboo Keshub, why should they not for the glowing spiritualism and the beautiful morality which belong to the faith of those who are their political and intellectual leaders already. In leaving his father's faith to join us the educated native has at least as much to gain as to lose. He will gain self-respect and the courage of his convictions, a wider field of sympathy and moral activity, and admission on an equal footing among the "lords of human kind." In stigmatising these things as worldly, and offering nothing but technical theology in their place, the missionaries make their great mistake, and have only themselves to thank for their unsatisfactory results.

CARRIER PIGEONS FOR OCEAN SERVICE.

(*New York Herald*, March 8.)

The great anxiety which is felt for the fate of the steamship City of Boston has suggested a means of hearing from vessels in distress at sea, in the carrier pigeon. It is said that had this steamer kept on board two flocks of pigeons, one fledged in Europe and one in America, we might long since have received tidings of her. We have some doubts on this matter. Audubon records an instance of one of these passenger birds shot near New York, with its crop filled with rice, and as the length of time in which they entirely decompose food is twelve hours he inferred that it must have accomplished the distance of between 300 and 400 miles, from the rice fields of Carolina, in six hours. Accepting the inference as fair, the flight was exceptional and does not justify the belief that they could fly from mid ocean to either continent. The average flight of the carrier pigeon is held not to exceed thirty miles an hour. But the bird could hardly maintain this speed for more than 400 miles, because, while its powers of digesting food are rapid, its loss of strength when deprived of food is equally so, and unless its supply of rice could be replenished on the way it would break down. The experiment, however, is worth the trying, and as the expense of maintaining pigeons on passenger steamers would be inconsiderable, it should certainly be made. Beyond all question, in case of disaster within soundings or on the coast pigeons would convey intelligence in the quickest way to the nearest land, and enable expeditions to be fitted out immediately for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Bohn, the eminent bookseller, is about to retire from business, and his noble library and collection of rare books and 'MSS.' is to be brought to the hammer some time in May, catalogues being now in preparation.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

DESTRUCTION OF TIGERS IN SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

Your readers will remember a leading article in your evening edition of the 12th March, ironically commenting on the destruction of two tigers by poison, on the Mahendra Gherry Coffee estate, South Travancore. They will also remember a letter from Dr. Shortt, in which he broached an interesting theory as to the possibility of destroying wild beasts by the use of poison attached to *living* animals baited for the purpose. During a recent visit to Mahendra Gherry, I have come into the possession of further facts connected with these subjects. Some of these facts have surprised me, and will no doubt interest your readers. I have also to draw their attention to what I regard as a quite unparalleled circumstance in the annals of ravages by tigers in India.

During the last six years more than twenty coffee estates have been opened up along the range of mountains extending from Augustiyar Malei to Asambu. These estates are of great promise, and one of your contemporaries thus enumerates them:—

The chief estates are "North and South Asambu" owned by the First Prince and by the Dewan of Travancore, Sir Madava Row; "Blackrock" and "Olivers," owned by Mr. Cox: "Kinmylies"; "Glen Moriston"; "Maliendra Gherra," at present the largest estate on the range owned by Messrs. Grant and Fraser: "Woodlands," a small but flourishing estate: "Rora," an extensive estate owned by Sir Robert Arbuthnot: "Corriemoney," owned by Dr. Scott, a very fine estate, said to be one of the best in the range: "Glen More," owned by T. H. Amory, M.P.: "The Home," owned by Dr. Ross: "Great Valley," owned by Messrs. Grant and Fraser: "Ballamore": "Milone": "Glen Garnock," owned by Mr. Clark: "Englinton" and "Kilburnie" owned by Mr. Miller: and "Adramalei," owned by Mr. Gordon.

During the last year, on the single estate of Mahendra Gherry, a coffee planter who has already been mentioned in your columns,—Mr. Maclennan—has managed to poison by strychnine five tigers and one cheetah. He has the skins of four of these animals to witness to his success. Two of the tigers, however, have as yet managed to keep their carcases concealed, although there is a little doubt of their lying dead somewhere near the place where they partook so freely of the poisoned bait. Mr. Maclennan has also used his rifle, but as his object is not mere sport but the destruction of destructive animals, he has found the use of poison more effective. It appears that before strychnine was resorted to several dozen heads of cattle were carried off by tigers! He first used poison last May, and since then, with one single exception, he has succeeded in obtaining a tiger for every poisoned carcase. Of this single exception,—a very remarkable one,—I shall speak further on. One skin, that of a huge royal tiger, particularly struck me as being the finest that I think I have ever seen. It was about 12 feet long, and was finely marked with black and brown stripes.

Several years ago I was present at Asambu, when Mr. Cox trapped and then shot a splendid cheetah; but I am convinced that to poison these animals is by far the surest and least troublesome plan. Traps, however strong, will have to be repaired after each capture, for it is difficult for the stoutest stakes to withstand the furious bounds and desperate teeth of the captive. Poison makes its assaults in silence and from within. Strychnine takes, I am informed, about half-an-hour to produce death. The tiger, after stalking and seizing his living prey, generally proceeds in a well-known manner. He stuns or kills his victim, drags him away to a suitable spot, he then drinks his blood. If very ravenous, he also feeds partially upon him. But for his great feast, he returns in the course of twelve hours. If the carcase has been in the meantime poisoned, *he generally dies beside it*. However, if he manages to drag himself away to any distance, he invariably goes *to the nearest water, or if a cave, or a dense thicket be nearer to it*. I am informed that the tigers killed by Mr. Maclennan were found lying dead within a few feet of the bait.

As to the poisoning of tigers, experience, I find, suggests three rules. 1. Gashes should be made in the flesh of the carcase, and the poison be well rubbed in, as a smeared skin may excite suspicion. Granular strychnine is said to be better than powdered. 2. Too much poison will have the effect most probably of a strong emetic,—producing no fatal result. Thus the dose of poison applied should be carefully considered. 3. The poison should be applied to the hindmost extremities of the baited carcase, as the tiger has been invariably found to show a preference for the flesh of those parts, never leaving them undevoured, as he often does other portions of the carcase.

Now I come to speak of that especial circumstance, which, as far as I know, is wholly unprecedented, and which proves the necessity for the destruction, by any means whatsoever, of such an injurious animal as the tiger. I am aware of the fact that many regard the poisoning of such noble animals as being a low and unsportsmanlike method of getting rid of them. But the main object of a settler in an unpopulated tract of country will always be rather self-preservation than mere sport; and any means which he may think fit to use for his preservation against such extraordinary depredations as that I am about to mention, will be considered, from a common-sense point of view, as both lawful and expedient.

On the night of Thursday, the last day of March, a tiger broke into the shed in which the cattle of the Mahendra Gherry estate and other neighbouring estates were kept. The shed is 70 feet long by 20 feet or so broad, and stands on the eastern edge of the Kinmylies estate. On the night in question upwards of 50 head of cattle were enclosed in this shed. *In the morning 36 head of cattle were found lying dead*, each one with its neck broken, and each one having the distinct marks of a tiger's paw upon it, between the head and the shoulder!

It was a ghastly sight, as may easily be conceived! The cattle were very fine. Some 14 of them were big with calf. In one corner three were lying dead, three fine cows, one on the top of the other, with the third cross-ways on the top of both. An opening in the timbers composing the wall of the enclosure showed the manner in which the tiger had forcibly obtained entrance. Two young calves were also missing; though the fate of these, indeed, is not so certain.

I did not arrive on the scene till Saturday evening, and thus am only an eye-witness as to the ultimate results, which are patent to every visitor. The little heaps in the coffee estate under which 35 cattle lie buried tell their own tale. One carcase, well-poisoned, has been left out as a bait for the tiger should he return. And on Saturday night he did return, as I myself can testify, who spent that frightful night of wind and rain and driving mist, on a platform erected on the roof of the cattle-shed. The tiger came; dragged the carcase a little way; was fired at by Mr. Maclennan; but unfortunately escaped, and is still at large. I leave it to your readers to verify for themselves if they please these statements, and to say whether this terrible feat of a tiger's killing thirty-six cattle in one night, has any known precedent.—*Madras Athenæum.*

LONDON GOSSIP.

(From a Lady Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18th March.

This time of the year in London always seems to be a kind of transition period between the dreary dulness of winter and the full whirl and excitement of the season. Lent is not very strictly kept by the upper ten thousand. The Queen is holding a series of Courts and Drawing Rooms and one Levee, and the political parties are particularly flourishing. Every Saturday and Wednesday (on which evenings the Houses of Parliament do not sit) Mrs. Gladstone, or Mrs. Childers, or Lady Grey, or Lady Waldegrave, or some other political star, throws open her drawing rooms, and receives everybody—the "everybody" of the great world, though poets and artists, as well as literary celebrities, find their way there. When you have been to one of these receptions you know pretty well what to expect at all, except the difference in the rooms. Save on very great occasions, such as the year before last, when Mr. Disraeli held a reception at the New Foreign Office, no amusement whatever is provided for the guests; at these exceptional times however there is mostly a band playing in the hall, which adds a great deal to the spirit of the thing. But you hardly want much amusement, the company itself is worth seeing. You come in contact every minute with people whose very names are historical, men whose fame is world-wide; moreover, the tone of the company is exceedingly high bred. Now and then when there is a State Ball going on, or Speaker's Levee, men troop in in Court dress or uniform (for plain evening dress is not allowed on either of those occasions) and this adds a good dea to the brilliancy of the thing, especially when there are a few Ministers present, in their blue coats heavily laden with gold embroidery. Now and then Royalty crowns these political receptions with its presence in the person of the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck and Princess Mary, and Prince and Princess Christian. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the guests of Mr. Disraeli, and Viscountess Beaconsfield during their reign, but they rarely appear at these conversaziones, and seem to prefer the dances given by the nobility.

The Queen of the Netherlands is our guest at present, and on Wednesday evening she honoured Mrs. Gladstone with her presence. You could scarcely find a more graceful or gracious hostess than the present Prime Minister's wife, and their house in Carlton House Terrace is particularly well adapted for entertaining. As you arrive you give your name, which is at once entered on a list, that will duly appear in the morning papers. The entrance hall is large and lofty with a grand table in the centre, on which is a fine old bowl, one of the many valuable *objects d'art* which are to be seen on all sides. You leave your cloaks and wraps in the dining room where are a few choice pictures, and then make your way up the broad staircase which divides into two branches half way up; the walls being lined with pictures, the most prominent among them being some spirited sketches by Leech. At the top of the stairs Mrs. Gladstone with her husband and daughters, receives you, and you make your way into a fine suit of drawing rooms stored with lovely curiosities. Mr. Gladstone has one of the finest collections of Ceramic ware in England, and it is fully displayed to view in the many cabinets which line one or two of the rooms. I heard him say at one of these parties some years back, that when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Budget puzzled him, he would spend some half hour or so with these art treasures, and so "rub the cobwebs" from his brain. A long corridor, filled with statuary and easels with choice photographs upon them, divide this suite of rooms from another, in which refreshments are served principally on a long buffet sketched across the room, and also on numerous white tables, large enough for two or three people to sit round them. It is quite the fashion now to have these small round tables at ball suppers. The display of gold tankards, candelabra, and plate at Carlton House Terrace, is something wonderful. When Royalty is present, more especially the ladies of the Royal Family, they are generally conducted by the hostess to a large raised couch at the end of the room, and they partake of the refreshment before the rest of the world.

The Duchess of Marlborough is another *grande dame* who has been entertaining a great deal of late. Her mansion in St. James's Square is famous for its magnificence. The entrance hall has a row of Sienna marble pillars with fine Corinthian capitals across it, and the suite of drawing rooms upstairs is most elaborately fitted up, a perfect blaze of gilding. Her Grace is celebrated for her suppers, and for the table arrangements generally. The other night they were exceedingly pretty. There were a great many high gold compoteers filled with grapes, melons, cakes, and strawberries down the centre of the table. All the China dishes were raised on velvet pedestals. A kind of ribbon bordering of flowers apparently grew out of the table cloth, and waved in and out the whole length of the table on both sides. This is managed by means of tin troughs, made shallow enough to hold a very little water; very few flowers are required for them and these should be so arranged that they completely hide the receptacle in which they are placed. Nearly all the glass was gold and white, and bore the ducal coronet, and the side-board was literally covered with magnificent plate. It is becoming more the fashion than ever now to have a series of shelves erected in the dining room, and covered with red velvet, on which large pieces of plate, such as tankards and the like, are displayed. In the drawing room of the present Duke of Marlborough hang two large portraits of Queen Anne and her husband, the founders of the fortunes of the house. The other pictures there, are chiefly birds and animals by Schneider. You are fortunate, when you find yourself among her Grace's guests, if you ever make your way up the staircase at all. Nobody now-a-days seems to consider their parties a success unless they keep the greater part of their company on the staircase, half the evening. Still, if you happen to find yourself in close proximity with a pleasant acquaintance you might be worse off. But it often happens, that the very people you have been cutting all the season through, are at your elbow, and with no means of escape before you, however urgent the necessity, it is not altogether pleasant.

The toilettes this season at these receptions have been unusually pretty. We have not yet got to powdering the hair, but in all other respects, many of our belles look as if they were portraits of some hundred years back that have stepped down from their frames. Trains quite separate from dresses, and ruffs at the back of low bodices, are the latest novelties. But I will not allow myself to dwell now on this topic of dress. I shall hope to return to it in a future letter when the season is more advanced, and the fashions more determined. The arrangement of flowers in ball rooms is exceedingly pretty just now. In every available corner they make pyramids of growing plants surrounding a block of the purest ice, and now and then in a quiet nook of a hall or corridor, you find a temporary bed of flowers apparently growing there and surrounded by a rustic wooden bordering. Scent fountains, too, are introduced wherever it is possible.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CASE OF THE LATE EARL ST. MAUR.*

Dr. C. J. B. Williams has been advised, and no doubt properly advised, to print, in the form of a pamphlet, an authentic narrative of the proceedings in the libel case, Williams *v.* the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, in which he was so nearly concerned. It is at once the merit and misfortune of the press that by it immediate publicity and currency are given, not only to matters of fact and of interest, but to *ex parte* and highly-coloured statements, and to careless scandals which have no foundation in truth. Then in re-perusing the report of a trial the most diligent reader generally tires after two or three days' application. The speech for the prosecution is read as coming first, that for the defence is omitted from sheer weariness, or *vice versâ*. The summing up contains a cursory glance perhaps, but the interest in the subject has faded; and after running over the weak points and the strong, the suggestive inferences and deductions—all in fact which a clever attorney italicizes in the brief and an able counsel makes the most of in his speech, the average reader takes leave of the subject with a very vague impression indeed, and that perhaps a wrong one. The details of this libel case are no doubt familiar to our readers, and it is not our intention to reproduce them, or to dwell on their medical or legal aspects. All the mistaken, rash, and injurious statements made against the plaintiff were fully and explicitly retracted, and a frank and ample apology was offered by defendants' counsel. Indeed, the well earned reputation of Dr. Williams was never seriously imperilled; but, as illustrating the true relations which should subsist between patient and doctor, this case affords a lesson of a very useful kind. As it is a maximum that a man should have no secrets from his lawyer, so a patient should yield absolute confidence and implicit obedience to his medical adviser. Anything short of this makes a fee wasted money, and turns a consultation into a farce. But we find that as a rule people often act most foolishly and disingenuously in such matters. Men in this day are subjected to a heavier strain than were our forefathers; they live faster and more delicately, and the grosser forms of intemperance are not seen, but the nervous and cerebral systems are constantly stimulated, while at intervals the muscular system is suddenly taxed out of all proportion. Young men go into what they miscall training, and it is not given to all, indeed to very few, to become even approximately the Crichtons of their epoch. They read hard, talk hard, row, or run races, and jump over a good many hurdles, perhaps are even tempted by their evil genius to become members of the Alpine Club. The secret of good training is never to be out of condition; but after a hasty preparation, which a Yorkshire jockey or a Spanish muleteer would laugh to scorn, they perform at high pressure some wonderful feat—one, at least, which satisfies their own ambition. They also at the same time lay the foundation of a serious organic disease or the commencement of some structural degeneration, the issue of which would rather shock them if they could only guess it. From that date a little occasional uneasiness is felt in the heart, lungs, or elsewhere; but so ignorant are they that they generally put fresh work on the affected organ, imagining, probably, that it is in a state of mutiny and complains without just cause. Meanwhile the sensation of *malaise* continues, but speeches and examinations have to be prepared for. An ambitious young man will burn the candle at both ends, and do his hardest work after midnight that he may not be suspected of drudging; he will be brilliant, or at least try to be so, in society; and with all this must exhibit a philosophical, composed, and even contemptuous air—not, perhaps, the least difficult portion of his self-imposed task. Feeling an undefinable sense of oppression, he goes into training again—travels by express to Switzerland for a walking expedition, and returns in far worse condition than before. The ordinary practitioner is called in. The patient lacks courage to put his suspicions into words, or he dislikes a fuss, and gives in consequence, not intentionally, but for lack of knowledge, an inaccurate and untruthful account of his symptoms. If, however, the doctor has eyes and uses them, he draws his own conclusions, and prescribes some medicine and abundant cautions; but the first is taken irregularly and at random, the last are hardly ever regarded. The mischief assumes definite form, and some celebrated physician is called in—too late. The patient becomes seriously alarmed, and a state of nervous prostration pitiable to behold is the natural result. Friends and relatives get confused with vexation and fear; they call in one aid after another; incline first to this opinion, then to that; and having about as much faith as St. Thomas, and as much stability as St. Peter, and by seeking for some one other than themselves whom they may blame and reproach. Meanwhile, the physician, along with his other responsible and unpleasant duties, is distracted to think how he can best break the bad news of a probably fatal result.

Among the lower orders such perplexities do not exist. "She's better to-night," said one nurse to another. "Night's come, but it's not gone," replied her helpmate, in the full hearing of the patient, "and it's the small hours 'll try her." "T' small hours 'll nane try me as much as you do with your blethering tongues," remarked the patient, with perfect *sang-froid*. Nor does a rough North-country practitioner experience these difficulties. "I wouldn't insure your life for an hour," said one of these to a well-to-do publican, "and you may fall down dead any minute, so you must take care of yourself." "Well, doctor, have a glass of brandy and just tell me what I mun dee," was the man's reply. With such people there need be no mistakes; and if there is little delicacy and no consideration there is at least a commendable straightforwardness of speech which leaves no room for after reproaches. It is foolish and unreasonable to expect the most skilful of physicians to perform impossibilities, or to set right in a few days the mischief caused by persistent disregard of common sense for months and years. Nor is it surprising that anxious and grief-stricken parents should lose their discretion at such moments, and any reasonable licence would be accorded to them, we are sure, by the members of a profession as a rule singularly forbearing and generous. But in disappointments and calamities of this kind it is well for us all to remember that for the sake of his own reputation a physician desires success as keenly as we desire that he should prove successful; and we ought to be thankful that he accepts without hesitation heavy responsibilities, and saves us the miserable spectacle of some half-dozen doctors wrangling over a death-bed while the patient dies for want of a necessary operation. A man can do no more than he can; and the unreasonable anger and ungenerous suspicions with which friends and relatives occasionally repay his exertions when unsuccessful are not only ungrateful, but distinctly wrong and unjust, and contrast oddly with their almost obsequious manner so long as they have anything to hope for from his services and skill. "Is it for dis I painted you in stripes and stuck a feather in your head?" said the angry savage to his idol, and straightway cast it into the sea. Is there not something contemptible in the exhibition of this kind of feeling among cultivated people, and something infinitely little and selfish in the motives which induce it? For the grief and suffering of a mother every allowance should be made, but justice still counts for something, and the highest in the land must, equally with the poorest, submit to the law. In the case which has provoked these remarks, the terms of the apology offered were, however, ample enough to make full amends, and to disarm severe criticism. Dr. Williams has probably desired to convey at once a lesson and a warning to his brethren; otherwise, so far as his professional reputation is concerned, the pamphlet need never have been published.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

* "Authentic Narrative of the Case of the late Earl St. Maur." By Charles J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R.S. (London: Longmans and Co., 1870.)

An interesting episode in Chinese official life has just occurred in Shanghai, resulting in the withdrawal from the "Che-hsein," of his button and peacock's feather. A personal responsibility lies on Chinese magistrates, in regard to the detection and punishment of crimes committed within their jurisdiction. If they fail within a certain time to detect the culprits, they lose their button—the time allowed being extended in proportion to the distance. A burglary occurred some time ago at a medicine shop in the southern suburb of Shanghai—which the Magistrate reported to the Futai as having occurred at a distance of 15 *li* from the city. The Futai, however, replied that he had once been Taotai of Shanghai, and knew perfectly well the spot indicated, which was only 2 *li* from the wall. The allotted time for the capture of the burglars had, therefore, expired; and not only had the Che-hsein been remiss in this respect, but he had also tried to deceive his superior. Sentence—"That he be deprived of his button and peacock's feather until the fault be remedied."—*Indian Daily News.*

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Exchange.

On London at 6 months' sight 1/11 7/16
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ... 1/11 1/4
,, on demand .... 1/11d.
,, Scotland and Ireland 1/10 15/16
Circular Notes 1/10 7/8

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 20th April 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 7/16d. per Re.
4 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
3 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
2 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
1 ,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/16d. ,,
On demand .... at 1s. 11d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland ....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at 1s. 10 15/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months .... 5 per cent.
6 do. .... 4 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per Steamer NIGER—300 Sets of Addie's Patent WHEELS, to suit every description of Vehicle. Early application to be made to F. KLINGELHOEFER, Agent.

Tanna Iron Works, 19th April 1870.

FOR SALE, just imported per s. s. RIGA—
Fine York Ham.
,, Cheddar Cheese.
,, Bacon.
,, Butter in Jar of 20 lbs. each.

Will be sold at moderate price at HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubashes.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., Hatton Garden Works.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed ex Kengon

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.
A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, London.

A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

2 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th April 1870.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet, perfectly painless powers.

WANTED.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS and Passengers arriving Bombay can be accommodated with First Class BOARD and LODGING at Rs. 4 per day, five minutes walk from the Fort.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

Quarters good and healthy, commanding a view of Back Bay, Harbour and Esplanade. Address "Gazette" Office, Fort, No. 44.

WANTED, by a young Foreigner, having a knowledge of the English, Italian and German Languages, a SITUATION as a MERCHANT'S, BROKER'S, or SHIPPING CLERK, either in Bombay or in another town in India. Terms moderate. Six years' good character can be given from last employer, and unexceptionable references. Address G. B. No. 24, Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, AT MATHERAN, a BUNGALOW known as FLORENCE HOUSE, situated near the Chowk Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. J. Burgess. As a hot-weather retreat and a health-giving resort the Bungalow is all that could be desired; and, as an investment, something very much more so. A run to Matheran is a panacea for many of the ills that flesh is heir to; and, were this Sanitarium more generally availed of, it is feared that some of the Bombay Medicos would be driven to despair. Here is an opportunity. No reasonable offer refused. The Bungalow is furnished; crockery, glass, plated ware and cutlery included. Apply to H. A. W., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 p.m. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

HARMONIUMS,

Solid oakwood, French polished with Patent Bellows Protector,
4½ and 5 Octaves, 4 Stops,
by the celebrated Makers,
TRAYSER of Stuttgart.

These Harmoniums have been known to stand the climate of India for the last 12 years.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just received some large Harmoniums, double row of Keys, 5 Octaves, 17 Stops,
by C. RIETHEIMER of Stuttgart,
Price moderate. Adapted for Churches, &c.
Several of these Instruments with single row of Keys.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Silent Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, by
WHEELER and WILSON,
with Cover to Lock.
Price Rs. 135—Nett Cash.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

AYA PANA, a very superior Liquor, extracted from the Aya Pana Plant, known for its great tonic property. It is also a very agreeable and wholesome beverage, and the use of this pleasant cordial as a desert drink is of a great efficacy in preserving health. Being combined with the choicest Brandy renders it the more effective as a tonic in cases of Flatulency and Indigestion. A small consignment of the above just to hand. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

5 Meadow Street.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

Just received, Overland, a large Consignment of ENAMELLED IRONWARE, comprising—

DINNER PLATES.
SOUP PLATES.
SOUP BOWLS, large and small.
TEA CUPS and SAUCERS.
COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS.
VEGETABLE DISHES, with Covers.
MEAT DISHES of sizes.
BAKING DISHES.
PUDDING PANS.
AMERICAN BAKE DISHES.
GIRDIRONS.
BASIN and EWER.

Five per cent. discount for Cash.

5 Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

A fresh supply from Rs. 3 to Rs. 200.

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Just Published.

HAYDN'S UNIVERSAL INDEX of BIOGRAPHY, from the Creation to the Present Time, for the use of the Statesman, the Historian, and the Journalist.

Octavo Cloth .... Rs. 11 4
Ditto, Half calf .... ,, 13 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BURKE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE, of the United Kingdom, 1870 .... Rs. 23 12
LODGE'S PEERAGE, 1870 .... ,, 20 0
DE BRETT'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE and KNIGHTAGE .... ,, 11 0
WALFORD'S COUNTY FAMILIES of the United Kingdom .... ,, 32 0
FAIRBAIRN'S Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland. 2 vols. .... ,, 26 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a copy of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER'S Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c., in 1817-18-19-20. 2 vols. Quarto, with many Engravings. Rs. 75 Cash.

** This is now a scarce and valuable book. It was originally published at Nine Guineas.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS.—MAJOR N. B. THOYTS' GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS (N. I. Branch) is still procurable from the undersigned. Price Rs. 3.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Twenty-seventh Edition.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS and PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Rs. 6-12. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DICKENS'S MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD.—To be completed in 12 monthly Numbers—Part 1 ready at the end of the month.

Subscription for the whole, Town .... Rs. 7 2
Mofussil .... ,, 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published. Third Edition.

BOURKE ON THE INDIAN LAW OF LIMITATION.—A Digest of the Enactment relating to Limitation of Suits in India, and of the reported Decisions upon them Rs. 13-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are AGENTS for the following MANUFACTURERS of SMALL ARMS, and will be happy to receive and forward orders for their weapons. Payment on delivery of the orders in India:—

ALEXANDER HENRY, of Edinburgh.
ALFRED LANCASTER, of South Audley Street, London.
J. D. DOUGAL, of London.

CONSIGNED BY ALFRED LANCASTER, AND NOW AVAILABLE.

BEST PATENT REBOUNDING PISTONSTRIKER CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUNS, in cases complete Rs. 550
BEST PATENT DOUBLE PIN GUNS, in cases complete ,, 550

** Manufactured expressly for this Agency.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION, a pair of DOUGAL'S "LOCK-FAST" BREECH LOADING RIFLES, No. 12 bore, pin cartridge, one pair of barrels smooth the other rifled,—in a case with cartridge filling machine and other necessary apparatus, price Rs. 830.

The above have seen some service in the hands of an experienced sportsman, who speaks very highly of their performance.

** The following is an extract referring to similar weapons:—

"These two 'Lock-fasts' of mine are quite perfect for this sort of work (large game), and I never before shot with such entire confidence of success; but you know that all breech loaders are by no means so reliable, and I do trust for the sake of sportsmen to whom the boon of a really good breech loader is incalculable, that you at least will succeed in establishing a character for perfect uniformity and trustworthiness of work.

"James Forsyth,
"Khundwa, C.P.

"To Mr. J. D. Dougal."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHINA CURIOSITIES
In carved IVORY, SANDAL WOOD, or Gilt JAPAN WORK.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatawni Paste;
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

INURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,368
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,708
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of EDINBURGH and LONDON.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING a BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. The Paid-Capital of the Company 250,00
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1868, consisted of—
Life Premiums £267,533
Interest on Funds, &c. 93,210
.... 360,748

The Rates of Premium are moderate.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1870.

All Policies on the Participating Scale Opened on or Before that Date will Share in the Fund then to be Divided, which will Consist of the Profits made During the Previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.:*

H. M. Aitken, Esq., of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

Medical Officer, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Law Agents, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Walls, Manager.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

Chief Office.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Direction.

President.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnetts, Hoares, Hanbury's and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland).
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M. P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

Auditors.

Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
Sub-Governor. Deputy-Governor.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate .... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit .... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsee and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq

Agents at Bombay,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of SWEDISH HOOP IRON and IRON SHEETS.

On Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Grant Road, near two tanks in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following goods, on account of the concern—

49 bundles ⅝ Swedish hoop iron
50 ditto ¾ ditto ditto
51 ditto ⅞ ditto ditto
80 ditto 1 ditto ditto
50 ditto 1¼ ditto ditto
105 ditto 1½ ditto ditto
200 ditto iron sheets
40 iron sheets

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay.—On FRIDAY, the 22nd April, at 1 p.m. Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL at their Rooms, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort, the undermentioned FURNITURE of a European Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of Glass, Crockery, Cutlery and Queen's Ware, Washing, Dressing, Dining and Office Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Book Press, English Mahogany Music Shelf, Glass door Cupboards in two and four pieces, Chest of Drawers, Bengal Cots, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Sofas, single and double Screens, Handsome Flower Vases, hanging and table Argand Lamps, Photographic Albums.

Also a few Chubb's Cash Boxes.
,, ,, Hydrabad Rugs.
,, ,, Leather Bags, Geneva Watches.

No catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

EXTRA SALE.

This day Friday, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale of plated ware, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of sundry goods.

20 dozen copying books.
2 cases Albert drops.
A few dozen small dressing glasses.
1 case sponge.

5 cases of fancy goods comprising key rings, watch springs and glasses, backgammon boards, powder flasks, inkstads, pistols, spectacles, demy fancy papers, copying books, Japanned cruet frames, assorted files, stereoscopes, knives and forks in leather cases, butter knives, Church Services, and billiard folding tables &c. &c.

An invoice of superior electro-plated just landed per steamer Riga, plain Queen's fancy and King's fancy pattern table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, salt, egg, mustard and sugar spoons, sauce and soup ladles, pickle forks, fish carver in cases, butter knives, knife rests, and cases, juvenile dessert, table, Chamber, and piano, candlesticks of different sizes, with shades, superior pickle and liquor stands with cut bottles, cruet stands different sizes, waiters, sets of spoons, coffee sets, table and dessert spoons and forks, dish covers, &c., &c., &c.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of TIMBER.

To-morrow Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darooknana Bunder, the following—

100 first-class teak logs
150 second-class ditto
100 tons teak scantlings
50 ditto ditto boards

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COAL PITCH.

To-morrow Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, in a godown near the Akbar Press.

200 barrels coal pitch about 3 cwts. in each.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

10 bales grey shirtings
3 ditto ditto T cloths
4 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto Russian duck
1 case fine lappet scarfs
1 ditto finest spot lappets
1 ditto plain gauze
1 ditto fine striped gauze
3 ditto white jaconets

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE IN SMALL LOTS.

5 cases 500 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets L 25, 35, 45, 55 and 65.
3 ditto 240 ditto 20 ditto 60 inch white mulls No. 870.
2 ditto 160 ditto 20 ditto 60 inch ditto
2 ditto 300 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch Swiss doriah stripes.
1 ditto 100 ditto 20 ditto 40 inch dyed orange mulls No. 2-8
6 ditto Welt's bacon
1 ditto Oxford sausages, 8 dozen
1 ditto essence of coffee

An invoice of 23 cases fresh oilmanstores, by the celebrated and well-known purveyors Crosse and Blackwell just landed per City of Nankin, consisting of reading, steak, John Bull, Essence of anchovies, mushroom and walnut catsup sauces, raspberry, strawberry, red and black currants, orange marmalade, assorted jams, ham, beef, tongue, bloaters and Strasbourg potted meats, crystalized fruits, Oxford sausages, patent preserved chedder cheese, Welt's bacon, Worcester sauce, &c.

SALE of VALUABLE BUNGALOWS and CHAWLS on the FAUCKLAND ROAD.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagees, all that piece of ground with the two commodious bungalows and two chawls standing thereon and also two pieces of vacant grounds situate on the Fauckland Road close to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's dhurumsalla and Mr. Crawford's fountain, admeasuring 7,800 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 492 and 467 and assessed under No. 35, bounded on the east and north by the ground of Mr. Henry Rogers and Vithul Janvojee, on the west partly by the public passage, and partly by the ground of Hussonbhoy and Jafferbhoy Tyebjee, and on the south by the road leading from the Hon'ble Juggunath Sunkersett's Temple to Camatteepoora.

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Wednesday, the 11th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co. now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 3 p.m., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection some days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and also a Necklace set with large fine brilliants, and several other valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N. B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A well-bred Arab nearly white riding horse, age under 8, height 14-1½ quiet, Trots well and goes well across country. Owner has had been 2 years without sickness or any trouble and parts with him because going to England. Price Rs. 300.

Also a good saddle bridles by (Wilkinsons) in good order. Rs. 50.

Also a medicine chest, cost Rs. 150 at Maw and Co., most bottles un-opened. Rs. 50.

The above can be seen at 1 hour's notice.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.